HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XV NO 7— BOMBAY SATURDAY JANUARY 8 1927 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

A SPLENDID METRO PICTURE

6 PARTS - - - - - - TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

"ROUGED LIPS"

A Spotlight Romance with a Superb Cast, including

VIOLA DANA AND TOM MOORE.

SEE THE DEVIL CHORUS OF THIRTY UNDER TWENTY !

The programme includes a two reel Hal Roach

"OUR RASCALS" COMEDY : "FIRE FIGHTERS." See the Chief of the Fire Brigade !

TO-NIGHT :— 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

CECIL B. DE MILLE PRODUCTION

10 PARTS. **'ADAM'S RIB'** TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK.

A SUPER-PRODUCTION FEATURING

MILTON SILLS—ANNA Q—NILSSON & PAULINE GARON.

The oldest thing in the world makes the newest thing in screendom
Human love, older than time, is treated by De Mille in a way that makes.

'ADAM'S RIB' the one genuine novelty of the screen.

Have ten thousand years of civilisation changed the real nature of men and women ? Was Eve the first flapper ? Just how modern is the modern girl ?

These are some of the questions asked and answered in "ADAM'S RIB"—a tale of the youngest flapper and the oldest sin.

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT : 3-30 ; 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
8 Jan.	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA• ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA• ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	KANPURA ..		8,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA• ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA• ..	10,902

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

•Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.— £72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARCHA ..	8,268
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P., and O., Mail Steamers and on the B.I., Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
18th Jan.	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
30th Jan.	SHANGHAI MARU	To Japan
1st Feb.	NYANZA• .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
7th Jan.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
8th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
10th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
12th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
19th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi an only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,014

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years :—

Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO :—**BRANCH SECRETARY,** Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life olicy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD, AJMER, ALLAHABAD, BANGALORE, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, DACCA, DELHI, KARACHI, KUALA LUMPUR, LAHORE, LUCKNOW, MADRAS, MANDALAY, MANGALORE, NAGPUR, POONA, RANGOON, RAWALPINDI, TRIVANDRUM

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE :—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALTY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITION

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co. *Secretaries and Managers.*

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS : ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE : 25831.

REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velveline, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CONFIDENTIAL CLERK, must know typewriting and have thorough knowledge of English. Apply by letter with true copies of testimonials, stating salary expected: RAMCHAND JETHMAL, Metal Merchant, Karachi.
A 27931

WANTED—(1) An ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT on a salary of Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications and experience with a practical knowledge of all the branches of Letter Presses and Litho Press, etc., etc. (2) A FOREMAN for the machine Department salary Rs. 100 to 150 per month according to qualifications and experience. (3) An AUDITOR and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, salary Rs. 150 to 200 p.m. capable of auditing and centralizing Accounts with a practical knowledge and experience of Commercial and Government Accounts. The selected candidates for Nos. (1) and (2) will have to file a security of Rs. 3,000 and in case of No. (3) for Rs. 5,000. All appointments will be on 6 months' probation. Apply Box No. 1888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27890

SITUATIONS WANTED

COTTON—A thoroughly experienced cotton man of over 25 years' experience in the line, knowing Jetha and export business seeks APPOINTMENT in a well-established cotton firm. Very high references Apply Box No. 1892, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1337

PHOTOGRAPHY.

LATE SWAMI SHRADANAND.

LATEST PHOTO of SWAMIJI available for sale—"PRESS PHOTO BUREAU," Triplicane, Madras.
P R27921

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Madowa Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—One Shop 53' x 15' and 1st and 2nd floors with electric fittings opposite Messrs. Greaves Cotton Co., Machinery Mart, Forbes Street, Fort. Apply Messrs. GOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors, 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
C 27942

LOST AND FOUND.

MISPLACED OR LOST.—It is hereby notified that an ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 971 for 25 shares of the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay in the name of Mr. Shah Premji Khetsi is LOST or MISPLACED or ACCIDENTALLY DESTROYED. Any one, who has found or has any claim or lien on it should communicate to the company within two months from this date after which the Company will issue him share certificate for the said allotment letter. The Company will not be then responsible for any loss that may be caused by the issue of the share certificate. MANAGER, Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
PE R1389

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MANUAL of Biochemistry Eng. 0-8-0. Fresh stock of Tissue remedies from 2 x to 400 x Powder. Guj. Jivan Rasayan-Shastra Re. 1-8-0. CHAMPAKLAL MAGANLAL, Bhavnagar.
L R1386

SPORTS

LURE OF RACING enjoys trust and confidence as Champion System of Selection. Rs. 5. HOME OF PALMISTRY; Zavabawadi, Thakurdwar.
S R1372

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

PROFESSION.

DIVINE HELP:—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TYPEWRITERS' SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 F'scap Fine	95
Remington No. 11 Brief Good	110
Very slightly used Remington No. 10	150
Corona 3 Rs. 70-80	90
Underwood Portable	95
Oliver No. 3 Rs. 60-65	75
Gujarati Remington No. 9	125
Rebuilt Remintonns Nos. 10 and 11 Oliver No. 9 at rockbottom prices.	

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY.
321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.

THREE BEST TWILL SHIRTS for Rs. 6 postage free. M. C. KARIM & Co., Parktown, Madras.
T R1297

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

CHANGE OF OFFICE

WE have REMOVED our Offices from 237, Frere Road to 139, MEDOWS STREET, Fort, Bombay from 29th December, 1926.

NAWROJI HORMUSJI & CO.,

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from experienced Registered Medical Graduates for the post of Honorary Surgeon at the K. E. M. Hospital and Honorary Lecturer in Surgery at the Seth G. S. M. College. Applications must be on prescribed forms to be obtained on application and should be submitted on or before MONDAY, the 17th January, 1927, to the undersigned.

The selected candidate must not hold any appointment in any other teaching Institution in Bombay.

The duties of the post will involve attendance on patients at the Hospital and the delivery of lectures at the College, as may be arranged by the Hospital and College administration.

The selected candidate will be eligible for a conveyance allowance of Rs. 150 p.m. from the date of appointment.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
27845

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) GAS COKE, (2) ASPHALT for grouting and surface dressing, and (3) BLACK SAND for road repairs in A to G Wards, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Monday, the 17th day of January, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chef Accountant. Tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued, on payment of Rs. 5 per each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, January. 1927
27940

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) C. I. PIPES, (2) STEEL PIPES, (3) SPECIAL PIPE CASTINGS and (4) UNDERGROUND HYDRANTS will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 8th day of March, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

D. E. MAVJI,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
DeLisle Road, Post Jacob Circle.
Bombay, No. 11. 27939

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an Interim Dividend of Rs. 4 per Share of Rs. 50 for the half year ending 31st August, 1926.

The Dividend will be made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th February, 1927, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on the 31st January, 1927.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 9th February, 1927 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Offices:—
Henshaw's Buildings,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
5th January, 1927. 27931

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

FOR SALE—Three LOCO-TYPE STEAM ROAD ROLLERS. Makers—Aveling and Porter, Ltd. Two of 8 Tons each and one 12½ Tons. The rollers hold current working certificates from Government Harbour Department. Tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay time) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 200 for each.

Part offers will be considered. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right of accepting any offer either in part or in whole.

Form of specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive it by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 5th January, 1927. 27935

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 9th inst., at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ground Floor, Khatao Bhuvan, Woodhouse Road, Colaba, rich and selected pieces of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by well-known makers including dining table and chairs, rich tapestry lined and velvet lined suites, sweet toned Gramophone with records, best seasonwood almyrahs, dressing chests, bed room furniture, white enamelled iron cots, English dinner sets, rich crockery glass and old Chinaware, etc.

Property of Mrs. R. B. Vellani proceeding to Europe and others.

Furniture on view.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-Yearly	.. „ 10	„ 12/8
Quarterly	.. „ 5	„ 6/4
Monthly	.. „ 1/14	„ 2/4

Single Copy One Anna

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs 50 per year

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. .. Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4

Foreign Rs. 7.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

THE BEST MEDIUM

FOR

ADVERTISEMENTS OF EVERY KIND

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT SUTHAR CHAWL STREET, AND AT THE JUNCTION OF SUSSEX AND CONNAUGHT ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors and pursuant to the Power of sale granted to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 12th day of July, 1924, and made between Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally, Kikabhai Mahomedally and Khatizabai widow of Tyebally Mahomedally of the first part the said Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally and Kikabhai Mahomedally the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Tyebally Mahomedally deceased of the 2nd part and Ardeshir Dadubhai Barin, Rustomji Dadubhai Barin and Tehmina wife of Nadirshaw Hormusji Cooper, Dinbai wife of Jal Shavakshaw Cabinetmaker of the 3rd part Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction the undermentioned properties at Suthar Chawl on Wednesday, the 12th day of January, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises and the undermentioned property at the Junction of Sussex and Connaught Road on Thursday, the 13th day of January, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate at Soothar Chawl Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 232 square yards and 5/9th of a square yard or there about.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate at Soothar Chawl Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 236 square yards and 2/9th of another square yard or thereabouts

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate at the Junction of Sussex and Connaught Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 832 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COMPLETE PLANT OF MOTOR MACHINERY AND OLD MOTOR CARS, ETC., EITHER IN ONE LOT OR SEPARATE LOTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator of "The Motor Emporium Limited (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Sardar Nowrojee Vakil Road, Grant Road, opposite Shankersett's Temple.

Complete plant of motor accessories consisting of Electric motors, lathes of different sizes, milling machines, drilling machines, circular and band saw machines, emery grinding machines, battery charging plant, blowers anvils, blacksmith shop and sundry other tools, three old motor-cars, etc. either in one lot or separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes:—
1 writing table, 2 chairs.
On account of the underwriters—
Ex. S.S. "City of Harvard."
4 cases cork gaskets for trucks (damaged by sea water).
1 case auto accessories (motor lamps damaged by sea water).
1 case garters and bands (Damaged by Sea water).
1 large and 1 small Milner safe on stands.
On account of the concerned:—
12 6" by 100 lbs. Pressure Gauges.
The property of a gentleman proceeded Home:—A lot of household furniture, dressing chests, iron single and double bedsteads, dumbwaiter, clothes press, wardrobe, writing table, soil linen basket, meatsafe, stove, etc.
The property of H. Campbell, Esqr., Barat-Law, proceeded Home:—Three decent glass door book cases.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 'Argyle' Touring Car, 11-22 H.P., 4 cylinder in running order.
1 'Morr' two-seater, 11-12 H.P., 4 clinder car in running order.

BENNETT AND CO.,

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
TO-MORROW AT 10 P.M.
THE BEAUTIFUL SCREEN STAR
SEENA OWEN
IN
"BACK PAY"
"BACK PAY"
A Paramount Picture Presented by Famous Players—Lasky Corp.
The career of a girl with a chiffon soul, who went to New York to get her "BACK PAY" for the life she thought she had missed while teaching a village school. Come and see her collect. With interest!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 6 P.M.
THE EASTERN AMUSEMENTS LTD. PRESENTS:
REGINALD SELLECK'S
Latest and Greatest Musical Success
"THE PEEP-SHOW"
Booking at Rose & Co., upto 1 p.m. After 5-30 at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
4, 6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
THE MOST EMOTIONAL AND TALENTED ACTRESS
NORMA TALMADGE.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"THE SONG OF LOVE"
"THE SONG OF LOVE"
A First National Attraction, adapted from Margaret Patterson's Novel, "Dust of Desire."
A Drama of dreamy Araby.

EDWARD THEATRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
A WILLIAM FOX PRODUCTION:
THE ELEVENTH HOUR
The most amazing sensational picture. The Thrills of a Thousand Pictures packed into one, featuring:
CHARLES JONES AND SHIRLEY MASON
An American Pirate Story.
A picture full of Thrills-Dare-Devil Stunts, Adventures, Romance and Action! Soul-stirring, suspense and hair-raising climax!!

GAIETY THEATRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FUN WITH A PURPOSE
A "CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT"
William Fox Production of Mark Twain's Greatest Comedy.
The Greatest Comedy Film ever produced
GIGGLES—LAUGHS—ROARS.

EMPRESS THEATRE

2, 4-30, 6-30, 8 and 10 p.m.
SUNDAY MOR[illegible] at 10 a.m.
SYD CHAPLIN
In his latest and greatest First National Production in 7 Reels of never-ending Mirth:—
HER TEMPORARY HUSBAND
Sparkling Stage Success which held Broadway spellbound for a whole season! The Biggest Comedy Hit of the Year.

INCANDESCENT LANTERN

300 C.P.
SIMPLE
SAFE
RELIABLE
BURNS
KEROSENE
LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY,
Hummam Street, Fort, BOMBAY

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AMUSEMENTS

"Diffuse manly Education amongst boys. Make their character firm as Adamant."
(SWAMI VIVEKANAND.)

TO-NIGHT. A FINE STORY AND A FINE CAST. THIS WEEK.

A STIRRING GENUINE HEART DRAMA

VANDEMATRAM FILM Co.'s SOCIAL PICTUE.

Vandematram Ashram

Featuring Mr. ALTEKAR, B. A. and Miss VAMUNADEVI.

Sacrifice—Romance—LOVE—Real Burning Problem. It's of National Education mingled with a nice Story. How the selfless devotion of a neglected girl saves the youth she loves from a most intricate and terrible charge of MURDER !

DON'T MISS IT—COME ONE! COME ALL !!

The Picture is a Great Drama.

Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays at 3-30. Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.

COMING SHARDA PICTURE
ASURI LALSA
KRISHNA PBODUCTION
PRECIOUS TEARS

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, New Channi Road.

HALT!!

It is time to say this to

OLD CUSTOMS

which has brought about this and

NO MORE

Suicides, premature deaths

YOU ARE REQUIRED

to see this Social Picture of

The EXCELSIOR FILM Co.

Who presents from 8th January

The Victim of the Society

DON'T MISS

the well-known Razak's Bond of Surat which plays in the compound of

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL CINEMA (Lamington Road)

CONTINUES

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

KOHINOOR FILM COY.'S

Extra-ordinary Photo-Play

"SHIRIN-FARHAD"

LAST CHANCE—DON'T MISS.

Daily Four (4) Shows:—

At 5, 7-15, 9-30 and 11-30 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS ON

Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 2-45 P. M.

Prof. K. AMRAK

(from London.)

SHORT SEASON IN BOMBAY

Previous to leaving for Europe.

Prof. K. AMRAK returns for short season after successful tour in India, Ceylon, Burma and F. M. S.

European Medical Clairvoyant, Disease Reader, Specialist in PALM READING, Annual Directions and Horoscopes.

Special Lesson on Secret Power and Silent Influence, etc.

1,000 Different Herbs, Medicines and Balms to cure any diseases. Come with your Birth-date, etc. Prof. K. Amrak will give you Lucky magnetised Birth-day Planet Stones set in Sovereign Gold from Rs. 60. (Stone alone from Rs. 15.)

Interviews from Rs. 5.
Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO STUDENTS.

Enclose Stamp for reply.
Room 244, Taj Mahal Hotel, BOMBAY.

TO-DAY 2 SHOWS. MATINEE 4-30 P. M. —— TO-DAY 2 SHOWS. NIGHT 9-30 P. M.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION direct from Keith Theatre, New York, AMERICA. From Sat. the 8th Jan. 1927.

KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS

ARLEKAR' IRCU
ARLEKAR' IRCU
ARLEKAR' IRCU

Location:—Nana's Chowk (opp: Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)

FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA

OF

HOMAZ DUO

AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS

IN THEIR

MID AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT.

Visit the Supreme show and get the greatest return of your money.

SPECIAL MATINEES from THURSDAY 13th January, 1927.

AMUSEMENTS

Too big for words

Yes—only the mightiest emotions could feel the pulse—the heart—the heat and fire of this tremendous story—this year's biggest picture of your greatest delight.

Men of steel—fighting to the death—throats gripped as in iron bands while up above the ladle of Hell was tipping—a cry—frenzied jargon of a maniac—and a shot of flame lies through the air—

Richard A. Rowland presents

10 REELS

When the pages of movie history are written "Men of Steel" will stand out as the one epic of all ages.

—PROPHECY

LOVE AS TRUE AS STEEL—COURAGE AS MIGHTY AS STEEL—DRAMA AS FINE AS STEEL.

ONLY TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY—AND FOR YOUR BENEFIT AT NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

TIME: 6-15 and 10 P. M. MATINEE TO DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

PRECIOUS

(Now under the Management of Mr. Rustomji Dorabji the Proprietor of the West-End and Wellington Cinemas)

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK

A Unique Supreme Grand COLOURED DRAMA

PARISIAN NIGHTS

Five Reels of tense Drama—Latest DANCING and PARIS FASHIONS

Featuring an all-star cast including France's Champion Lady Swimmer Mdlle. Marceline Wartz and

CHESTER KINGSTON THE PAGE OF PARIS

in his Chinese Novelty, supported by the famous WHITE BALLET.

A TWO-REEL COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

PRECIOUS CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
N. B. Saklatwalla, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,950
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High-Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED.

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 1, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax

by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bomby

ORDERS FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

MYSORE GOVERNMENT REGULATION

MYSORE, Jan. 7.

The Government of Mysore have directed that departments requiring agricultural implements and articles of machinery should place all orders with local firms.

In cases any orders have to be sent out of the State, permission of the Government has to be obtained in each case.—Free Press.

NOAMUNDI SHOOTING TRAGEDY

ASSAILANT IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 6.

Further details now available in regard to the Noamundi shooting tragedy go to show that J. D. Moon, who is a Madrasi Christian of Chanda is alleged to have shot Mr. J. K. Som in the back, taking him as well as Mr. Pramanick completely by surprise. The murdered man, Jatindra Kumar Somlived on terms offriendship with Moon for the past six years in the Noamundi Prospecting camp.z Moon is now lying in the Chaibassa Hospital. He has not yet been arrested and it is very doubtful if he will survive. His jaws and tongue have been blown away. It is with difficulty that he is being fed. He is also in great agony. Mr. Pramanick, who was wounded in the right arm and abdomen is progressing in the Jamshedpur hospital. The matter is in the hands of the police who are stll making enquiries into the cause of this tragedy.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops were damaged by locusts in Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar and by insects in Ahmedabad; they were withering in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak and Southern Maratha Country States and were generally in good condition elsewhere. Picking of cotton and sowing of rabi in progress in some places. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in parts of East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar. Supply of fodder was adequate. Agricultural stock was generall in good condition. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal
Sind	25 to 53
Gujarat	28 to 41
Konkan	23 to 43
Deccan	28 to 54
Karnatak	34 to 41

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(JAN. 6.)

Mr. Krishnaji Gururao Gunjikar, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr. R. N. Pandit.

Mr. Raghunath Narsinha Pandit, on relief, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba, vice Mr. K. R. Panjikar retiring, pending further orders.

Mr. I. N. Pandya, Income-tax Officer, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for fourteen days with effect from the 4th January, 1927.

Mr. V. R. Akerker, B.A., LL.B., Superintendent, Income-tax Office, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Income-tax Officer, Bombay, with effect from the 4th January, 1927, vice Mr. I. N. Pandya on leave.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 1st inst. the total mortality 515 was 31 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 20.62. These figures compare favourably with those for the 1st week of 1926 when the mortality was 517 and death-rate 21.01 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 when the average mortality was 695 and death-rate 29.15.

Out of the total deaths, 129 were among infants under one year of age; 11 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City. Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 8 attacks and 5 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 443 and compares favourably with that for the 1st week of 1926 when the figure was 422 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years 1922-1926) vid 435.

"A record of steady advance" is the opinion of the Government of Madras about the work done by the Department of Agriculture last year. During the year, Government appointed Mr. R. C. Iliffe as Paddy Specialist on five years' contract, and they also deputed Mr. K. Ramayya for training at Cambridge to specialise in plant genetics with a view to appoint him permanent Paddy Specialist.—A.P.

Yeast is life!

IRVING'S YEAST-VITE TABLETS

A LIGHTNING PICK-ME-UP.

THE greatest medical discovery of the century! Pure Yeast and Vitamins—no harmful drugs. The gentle fermentation of the Yeast when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating, buoyant feeling of extreme vigour. Take tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minute

Irving's Yeast-Vite Tablets

will relieve

Headache, Neuralgia, etc, in 5 minutes

Indigestion, Flatulence, in 5 to 10 minutes

Biliousness, Dizziness, Depression, in 10 to 15 minutes

Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc., in 10 to 17 minutes

Influenza, Colds, Fever, in 24 hours

OUR GUARANTEE

Obtain a Rs. 1-4 bottle from your chemist If your health does not improve perceptibly post us the mpty bottle and we will refund your money immediately.

£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 30,000 letters from satisfied users in less than two years, which are open to inspection.

25167.—I am a hospital sister, but owing to my health I am unable to carry on my duties. Yeast-Vite has done me considerable good. I heve gained 5lb. in a few weeks.

24410.—I do not hesitate to recommend them to my patients, and the results are quite wonderful. I am taking them myself, and feel years younger than I did a week ago!

24398.—A. St. J. W. (late H.M.'s B.C.S.): The efficacy of your wonderful tablets was clearly marked in my case. The relief was immediate, and paved the way to health and happiness.

24111.—Mr. B. S.R.N., C.S, M.M.G.—Up to the present time Yeast-Vite tablets have never failed I have given them in cases where all other remedies failed Many of my patients would not be without them.

24118.—Dr. T V. N.—I am not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I tell you that results from Yeast-Vite were simply astonishing. Severe cases of asthenia (general weakness.) Kindly send supplies to the four hospitals mentioned herewith.

17018.—Dr. N. writes: "I am prescribing the tablets regularly. Please send a box to my brother (invoice to me), as I want him to take the treatment."

18224.—Dr. P.: "I find the tablets an excellent tonic, and would thank you for a further supply to distribute among my patients."

25333.—I thought you might be interested in results of my test. Two influenza cases quickly cured. Tem. 104 brought to normal in 12 hours. Several headache patients' pain disappeared almost instantly.

25334.—I have suffered for years with anaemia, nerves and terrible coughs. Thanks to Yeast-Vite this is the first winter for years that I have not been laid up I am afraid to be without them.

25338.—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up my work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.

22741.—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health and I shall never be without Yeast Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.

25274.—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. "I am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely, 40 per cent.

26041.—I do not know what I would do without the tablets and I live in fear of running short of them, as my complaint asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them.

21113.—As Matron of the Girls' Training Homes, I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be such a real "lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22373.—Nurse A. L.: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than ten minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

23643.—I have suffered with indigestion for eight years. The pain at times almost killed me, and I could not eat, sleep, or do anything After taking only four tablets the pains disappeared and I have had no discomfort since.

19997.—I suffered with stomach trouble for years, but, thanks to Yeast-Vite I am entirely cured. I have recommended them to many friends and they all speak highly of them.

21007.—Suffering with nerves and general run-down conditions, I tried lots of medicines without relief. I tried Yeast-Vite and can assure you that I feel 100 per cent. better.

19387.—Leading London Hospital (Secretary): "After a careful test we find Yeast-Vite as claimed and very satisfactory. We are now quite willing to purchase supplies.

21234.—I was miserable, irritable and nervous, but thanks to Yeast-Vite I am better in every way. Please publish this and let the public know how much good they have done me.

16080.—Send by return post, as I cannot be without them. I suffer so much with indigestion that they relieve me immediately.

17413.—I have spent a small "Fortune" on "cures" for my indigestion, biliousness, bad breath and pimples, but after a week's treatment I am already feeling a different man.

1737.—I have suffered for years with severe indigestion. Yeast-Vite is the only thing that has ever given me relief.

15672.—Being full of wind, heartburn and acidity. I often had to vomit. I now enjoy my food and life itself. No words of mine can adequately explain the merits of Yeast-Vite.

16335.—I have derived great benefit from a small box for nerves, headaches and bad liver caused by life in the engine room at sea.

1833.—Nurse W.: My patient finds them efficacious for headaches, clearing them of quickly.

19437.—The way they build up and restore the whole system is simply marvellous. I haven't had a cold or 'flu all the winter—quite unusual—and folks comment on my healthy appearance.

14535.—For 15 years I suffered with weak stomach, liver and sour taste. I am pleased to testify the treatment has cured me entirely.

10359.—They have done me so much goods I think they are wonderful. I feel they will make a new woman of me.

10220.—Please send as soon as possible, as I will be out of them by tomorrow and I am so uncomfortable without them.

19833.—We develop cold so quickly that the tablets are the only cure we have found.

18307.—Nurse K.O., Maternity Home: A medical friend recommended them for 'flu and 'pleurisy.' I cannot speak too highly of them and will lose no opportunity of recommending your valuable tablet.

Send Postcard for free treatise on Anaemia, Nerves, Skin Blemishes, Constipation, Colds, Insomnia, Rheumatism, Pains, etc.

Sole Wholesale Agents:—
MARTIN & HARRIS.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazar Street, ... BOMBAY.

IRVING'S YEAST-VITE LABORATORIES
'CECIL HOUSE," HOLBORN VIADUCT LONDON E. C. 1

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 6.

March	12.85+.04
May	13.05+.05
July	13.22+.05
October	13.41+.07
December	13.56+.06
Middling Spot	13.00+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 6.

January	12.77+.08
March	12.79+.05
Middling Spot	12.27+.08

NEW YORK.

New York 10 55 A M
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	12.63
March	12.79
May	12.98
New York, Noon Call	
January	12.63
March	12.80
May	13.00
New Orleans 9-55 A. M.	
January	12.66
March	12.71

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Jan. 6.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	35,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	21,000

COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality.) spot	15-7/16

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

	Opening	Closing
January	6.66	6.71—.02
February		6.71—.03
March	6.76	6.78—.04
April		6.82—.04
May	6.88	6.90—.03
June		6.94—.03
July	6.99	7.01—.03
August		7.03—.03
September		7.05—.03
October	7 05	7.06—.04
November		7.08—.04
December	7.09	7.10—.03
January	7.10	7.10—.03
Middling Spot		6.89 —.08

SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

	Opening	Closing
January	13.10	+.03
February	12.92	+.03
March	12.76	12.80—.03
April	12.75	—.05
May	12.70	12.70—.07
June	12.65	—.07
July	12.57	—.11
August	12.59	—.11
September	12.64	—.11
October	12.68	—.11
November	12.55	—.13
December	12.62	—.13
January	12.50	—.13
Sakellaridis, F G.F. spot.	13 80	—.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

	Closing
Scinde:—	
Good	5.00—.10
Fully Good	5.20—.10
Fine	5.40—.10
Bengal:—	
Good	5.10—.10
Fully Good	5.30—.10
Fine	5.50—.10
Oomra:	
Good	5.65—.10
Fully	6.90—.10
Fine	6.15—.10
Broach:—	
Good	5.60—.10
Fully Good	5.90—.10
Fine	6.20—.10

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 6.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered £7-7-6.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered £19-5-0.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment nominal £17-17-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment paid £17-16-3.
Feb/Mar. shipment paid £17-7-6.

WHEAT—LONDON

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 49/9.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 50/3.
Market:—Firmer due to smaller shipments.
Wheat, Australian,
Jan/Feb. shipment buyers 53/-
Market:—Quiet.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:
Dec/Jan. shipment value 54/6.
May/June shipment paid & sellers 50/-.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 1931/36 Rs. 95/9.
4 per cent Loan 1960/70 Rs. 88/13.
5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 104/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945/55 Rs. 107/12.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) 1923 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs 101/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 107/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 108/10.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 113/10.
4 per cent Port Trust 1974 Rs. 88/10.
4 per cent Municipal 1974 Rs. 88.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 111
4 per cent Municipal 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 88.
6 per cent Municipal 1929/49 Rs. 104.
Tone of Market:—Market steady. Forward rate for 3 1/2 per cent. Rs. 78; 1945/55 Rs. 107/14/0.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 7.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£ 19-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£112-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 10/1/2
National Bank	£ 48-3/4
Eastern Bank	£ 6
Funding Loan 4%	£ 86-1/2
Conversion Loan	£ 75-7/8
Indian Loan 5½%	£102
Rupee Paper 5½%	£ 57-1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	£71-1/2
Government Securities 3%	£ 60
Consols	£ 54-1/2
War Loan 5%	£100-7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92-3/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 6.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.43-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	31.39
T.T. Milan on London	Unreceived
T.T. Berne on London	25.14
T.T. Paris on London	122.95

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 6.

Interest, Day to day Loans	3%
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-3/4%
Bank bills, 3 months	4-1/4%
Bank bills, 6 months	4-1/4%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4%
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4%

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 6.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	1/7-1/2 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot,	1/7-5/8 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot.	1/7-1/4 Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot.	1/7-3/8 Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 6.

Copper, English best selected,	£ 62-3/8
Copper, Braziers	£ 71
Yellow Metal,	£ 66-1/2
Spelter, hard Indian Brands,	£ 28-1/2
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge,	£ 16-1/8
Tin, English ingots,	£298-1/2

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 6.

Linseed, Calcutta Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers £16-15-0.
Apl/May. shipment sellers £16-7-6.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment paid £14-8-9.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 6.

Linseed Oil, naked, London Cwt:—
Feb/Ap. delivery sellers 29/9.
May/Aug. delivery paid & value 29/6.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 6.

Silver:—Support chiefly from India, offerings small.

Spot	25
Forward	24-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 6.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

The produce market continues quiet but steady with no new feature. The volume of the business is narrow and prices do not display wide change. The closing rates were as under:—

Linseed	Rs. 10 1 9
Wheat January	Rs. 7 8 0
Wheat May	Rs. 7 5 3

Wheats white 70-30 Rs. 7/7/0.
Wheats white Delhi Rs. 7/9/0.
Linseed bold Brown Rs. 10/4/0.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Rs. 10/10/0.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore March/May Rs. 11/10/0.
Rapeseed Yellow Gujrat March/May Rs. 11/10/0.
Gingellyseed bold white January/February Rs. 15/0/0.
Poppyseed white Rs. 16/8/0
Castorseed March/May Rs. 11/2/0.
Cottonseed January/February Rs. 3/15/0.
Groundnuts January/February Rs. 11/14/0.
Mowraseed Rs. 7/4/0.
Myrabollam Jubbulpore Rs. 22/0/0.
Myrabollam Bhimdi Rs. 11/0/0.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS—Some fresh buying—Less hedge selling.

LOCAL—Good undertone—later scattered selling.

Private Cables:—
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day.
New York.—May highest 13.09 (1.38 p.m.) lowest 12.92 (10.14 a.m.)
Liverpool.—Good trade fixing call sales.
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 6th inst. as under: Steadiness of the market is attracting new buyers.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Yesterday the New York futures market remained easy at the opening about 8 points lower, but improved later on some fresh buying orders. The closing tone was fairly steady and prices showed an improvement of 4 to 7 points. Spot quotations were increased by 5 points to 13.00.

The Liverpool market opened easy but in the later trading improved on trade fixing call sales. The closing prices were 2 to 4 points lower.

As observed in our yesterday's report some fresh buying appeared in the New York market and if the present steadiness impresses more on the would be buyers, it is likely that some more buying may be in evidence which may prove a fresh stimulant to the market. With these views it is advisable to buy moderately in easy markets.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

In sympathy with better New York cables our market opened to-day at Rs. 252/8 for Broach April/May. Prices ruled steady and gradually hardened to 253/8 on general buying. The market closed as under at the Marwari Bazar sessions.

Recently the technical position of the local market shows more strength. Shippers are buying continuously in the interior markets at higher rates than those ruling here. It is reported that shippers have to fulfil their commitments for January delivery and it is likely to continue for some time. The tenders issued against Oomra contracts are readily absorbed and the position of Bengal Cotton is remarkably steady and no tenders are available. The buying in the market appears to be in the hands of strong parties and on any favourable sign our market is in a position to show good improvement in the prices. The January settlement is ahead and in view of scarcity of tenders we strongly advice to cover up sales in this delivery and buy in weak moments for moderate profits.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	252/8	253/8	252/4	253
Jan/Apl	257/8	258/8	257/8	258
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	242/8	243	242/8	242/8
March	238	239/8	'238	239
May	242/8	242/8	241/12	242
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	215	215/8	215	215
March	211	212	211	211/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Liverpool opened 5 points better with less hedge selling.—The forward market opened for Broach Apl/May at 253/- and after remaining steady for some time declined on scattered selling and closed as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	253	253	252/8	252/8
Jan/Apl	258/8	258/8	258	258
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	243	243	242/8	242/8
March	239	239/8	239	239
May	242	242	241/8	241/8
Bengal				
Dec Jan	216/8	216/8	216	216
March	212/8	212/8	212	212

TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

	To-day	Total
Bengal Dec/Jan	nil	400
Oomra Dec/Jan	5,000	23,700

ROOM RATE.

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Broach April/May	253
Broach January/April	259
Oomra December/January	243
Oomra March	240
Oomra May	242
Bengal December/January	216
Bengal March	212

Bengal	237	230	224	216
Sindh/Punjab	233	226	220	212
Rajputana	237	230	224	210
Oomra	248	2		238
C. P. No. 1	263	258		250
C. P. No. 2	256	251		246
Khandesh	237	232		227

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

300	Kharshedjee Bamanjee	Bengal	234
200	Tata Mill	Sindh/American	238
300	Tata Mill	Khandesh	235/237
100	Tata Mill	Dharmabad	315
200	Mithabhai Nathoo	Khandesh	234/236
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Barshi	238
300	G. G. Kesha	Khandesh	235
100	Toyomankwa	Kundla	238
200	Suzuki & Co.	C. P. No. 2	234
300	Suzuki & Co	Khandesh	235
100	Volkart Bros.	Neemuch	234
200	Khimjee V. & Co.	Aurangabad	240
200	Currimbhai & Co.	Aurangabad	240
300	H. M. Mehta & Co.	Rajputana	243
200	A. Damodar & Co.	Berar	247

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Receipts of various produce into Bombay up to noon the 6th inst.

Wheat	6,814 cwts.
Linseed	1,973 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	34 ,,
Gingellyseeds	540 ,,
Poppyseed	242 ,,
Groundnuts	13,592 ,,
Castorseed	4,493 ,,
Rice	28,263 ,,
Myrabollams	9,031 ,,
Cottonseed	16,035 ,,
Mowrasseed	110 ,,
Gram	719 ,,
Jowar	82 ,,
Barley	3,701 ,,
Coal	1,138 tons.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

London quotation received here showed improvement of 1/4d. and China advices were better. Our market to-day ruled very steady despite some leading operators taking a bearish stand. The market closed as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Spot Silver	57	1	0
Posh delivery	56	13	0
Mah delivery	56	11	0
Double Options premium.—			
Posh	0	12	0
Mah	1	8	0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

The market ruled quiet but steady with limited demand. The closing prices were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bar Gold Spot	21	7	0
Posh delivery	21	6	9
Mah delivery	21	6	9

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterdays	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	7,028	1,31,882	1,46,953
Central India	2 397	60,419	1,29,908
Barsi and Nagar	1,662	60,456	72,881
Hyderabad-Gaorani	637	17,579	24,883
Berar	4,431	1,63,726	1,55,731
Central Provinces	1,827	49,042	76,478
Total Oomras	17 982	4,83,104	6'07,784
Dholera	229	12,841	77,276
N.W. Provinces	1,338	38,206	1,12,830
Rajputana	256	10,637	36,109
Sind-Punjab	1,087	34,938	85,319
Broach		134	184
Coompta & Dharwar		15,157	12,401
Westerns-Northerns	33	7706	6 935
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,586	6,441
Persian		2,849	2 849
American		52,841	143
Egyptian and African		19,834	28,415
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		44	352
Total	20,925	6,82,372	9,77,541

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 30th Dec. This year	Last year
Europe	783	78,524	1 34,831
Japan & China	17,066	1,95,210	3,09,163
Coast Ports		4,029	7,601
Up-country by Rail.		36,660	4,136
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		24,134	66,496
Total	17,854	3,38,557	5,22 227

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

			Delivery Contracts Ready. Jan Mill Terms. New	
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.		
,,	Fine	,,	233/35	+9
,,	F.G.	,,	223/25	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	231/33	
,,	F.G.	,,	221/23	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	258/60	
Nagpur	,,	,,	258/60	+19
Yeotmal	,,	,,	245/47	
Arvi	,,	,,	253/55	+12
Amraoti	,,	,,	245/47	
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	242/45	+4
Mulkapur	,,	,,	235/37	
Khandesh	,,	,,	230/32	-9
Muthia	,,	,,	228/30	-14
,,	F.G.	,,	....	-19 1-2
			old. Feb.Mar.	
Broach	Fine	,,	240/42	+13+9
Coompta		M. G.	260/65	
Westerns	Good.	,,	215	
Cambodia	Fine	,,	270/80	
Kalagin	,,	,,	200	

STOCK EXCHANGE.

QUITE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange presented on over-brough appearance and acted heavy. Very little fresh buying was noticed and prices though slightly easy. The undertone of the market is not strong and on any unfavourable views prices are likely to be easier.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 911/4 and after showing slight improvement declined to 905. Century declined by Rupees 3/and closed at 393/12. Central India ruled easy at 511/4. Fazal closed quiet at 858/12. New Great and Pearls closed at 305 and 493/12 respectively.

In the miscellaneous section Tata Iron shares ruled easy ordinary closed at 69 and Defferds closed at 238/12. The report of the meeting appeared in to-days paper, and Tata 2nd preference shares closed at a loss of four rupees at 87. Trams were quiet at 143/12. Tata Hydros were maintained at 1075/.

The following are to-day's closing prices:

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last	Quotations Rs.	a.	
Bank of India	50	1-2	78		
Baroda	50	4	86	8	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67	XD	
Central	25	1-4	32		
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	84		
Imperial	500	40	1580		
Imperial Contributory	125	10	393	12	
Union	5	0 4 0	4	5	
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.					
Bundi	10		21	4	
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	31	8	
Indian Cement O.	250		136	4	
Katni Cement O.	100		136	4	
Katni Cement D.	40		355		
Punjab Cement O	10		7		
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	53	4	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	900		
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	148		
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	110	XD	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	102		
Guzerat	100	5 pc.	95		
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100		
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	80		
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	81	8	
Pachora Jamner	100	5 p.c.	96		
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99		
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110		
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150		
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	700		
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	78		
STEAMER COMPANIES.					
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		201	4	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		245		
Scindia Steam	15—0—		14	12	
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.					
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80		
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		835		
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		950	XD	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	143	2	
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	8	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95		
Surat Electricity	100		75		
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1030		
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	1000	XD	
Tata power O.	1,000		640		
Tata power P.	1,000		815		
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Barsi Press			465		
Akbari	500		160		
Fort	475		300		
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1,000		
Indian Cotton	125	20	221	1-4	
Manmad Manufacturing	250		220		
New Berar	500	80	860		
New East India	1,000		950		
New Mofussil P.	400	40	540		
New Prince of Wales	500	61	600		
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510		
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES					
Alcock Ashdown	100		265		
Madras United	250	15	485		
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1850		
Mathradas	100		67	8	
Meyer Sassoon	100		92	8	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2100		
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		130		
Mysore	50	4	113	12	
New City of Bombay	100	10	127	8	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	305		
Osmanishahi (100)	75		60		
Pearl	250	12	492	8	
Phoenix	100	10	397	8	
Premier	100		13	12	
Sassoon Cotton	100		17		
Sassoon Silk	500		575		
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450	7800	
Simplex	260		145		
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		30		
Stadard	500	40	1350		
Swadeshi	100	18	511	4	
Swan	100		157	8	
Tata Mill O. 17	500		121	4	
Vishnu CottonO.	509	90	2450		
Vishnu P.	500	35	599		
Velapur Co. Ltd	76		15		
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	607	8	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	00	3	185	PRI	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	2	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50		
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.8	0-4-0	7	7	
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		190		
Jost Engineering	100	10	125		
Mackenzie	160	30	370		
New Union Flour Mills	100		30		
Port Canning	1,000	50	642	1-2	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100		90		
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	126	4	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100		81		
Tata Iron Defd.	30		208	12	
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75		69		
Thacker	50		105		
Telephone	50	nil	41		
INSURANCE COMPANIES					
Empire of India	50	22-8	710		
Industrial & Prudential	6	1 4 p.c.	4		
Jupiter	15		5		
New India	25	ly	23		
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1125		
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4	10	
MILLS					
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	402	8	
Alliance	100		30		
Apollo	50		9		

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Jan. 7.

JUTE.				
Albion	530	Howrah	45/6	
Alliance	510	India		
Alexandra	360	Kamarhatty	695	
Anglo-India	420	Kankanarrah	560	
Auckland	282	Kelvin	890	
Barnagore	216	Khardha	500	
Bally	240	Kinnison	1000	
Birla	11/4	Lansdowne	312	
Belvedere	640	Lawrence	640	
Budge-Budge	530	Lothian	484	
Caledonian	625	Naihati	500	
Chapdani	195	National	33	
Clive	39/11	New Central	661	
Craig	5/12	Northbrook	53	
Cheviot	312	Nudea	48/12	
Dalhousie	320	Orient	265	
Delta	614	Presidency	9/8	
Empire	57	Reliance	76	
Fort Gloster	943	Soorah	33	
Fort William	365	Standard	495	
Gondalpara	1050	Union	630	
Gourepore	750	Waverly	7	
Hukumchand	14/6	HESSIAN	14/15	
Hooghly	86	JUTE	65/4	
COTTON				
Agra United		Dunbar	18/4	
Bowaria		Keshavram Cotton		
Bengal Nagpur	24	New Ring		
COAL				
Burrakur		Kurdi		
Bokaro Ramgur		Neetooria		
Gusick and Musalia		New Kendah		
Katras Jherriah		Ranegunge	31/14	
MISCELLANEOUS		Samla Kendra		
B.B. Petrol'm.	7/6	1 Standrad		
B.I. Corporn	4/10	Wagon	32/12	
B.I. ,, D		Marshalls	4/4	
Burma Corp	10/8	Madon Theatres	5/14	
C.P. Cement	13/3	Scindia Steam		
Howra Oil		Titagar Paper		
Hume Pipe		Thorney Croft.		
I.I. Still	10/5	Imperial Bank		
		,, Conty.	399	

Remarks:—Jute shares remained unchanged. Government Securities were quiet 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 77/12; 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/15; 6 per cent Bonds (1931) 106/14.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Jan. 6.

This Week.

Total Bullion	£151,400,000
Public Deposits	£ 11,500,000
Other Deposits	£141,100,000
Government Securities	£ 36,100,000
Other Securities	£103,200,000
Notes & Coin	£ 31,300,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	273,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	20.53 p. c.

Assur Virjee	6		2	8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.o.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	350	25	905	
Bombay Industrial	100		7	
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury	250	nil	260	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	172	8
Broach Fine Counts	250		70	
Century	100	20y	393	12
Central India O.	100	16	512	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	445	
Ceylon	100		40	
Colaba Land	100		142	8
Coorla	100		142	8
Crescent	100	4	170	
Currimbhoy	250		250	
David	500		300	
Dawn	250	40	660	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	1	7	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	215	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	145	
Elphinstons O.	100		29	
Emperor Edward	500		217	8
Fazulbhoy	250	25	857	8
Finlay	100	nil	130	
Framjee Petit	1,000		600	
Globe	100		45	
Gokak	100	5	117	8
Indocostan	1,000	125	1075	
Indian Blaching,	100	6	165	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1000	
Indore-malwa United	100	18-12	342	8
Jamshed O.	250		75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		97	8
Kilachand	25		4	4
Kohinoor	500		1050	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5900	
Madhora Scindia	100		18	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		135	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad							402	8
Bombay Cotton							305	
Bombay Dyeing	911	4	913	12	905	905		
Century	396	4	393	12	393	12	393	12
Central India	515	515	511	4	511	4		
Colaba Land							142	8
Crescent							170	
Edward Sassoon							140	
Fazulbhoy	862	8	867	8	857	8	858	12
Finlay							132	8
Globe							45	
Gokak							117	8
Indian Bleaching							165	
Indore Malwa							342	8
Kohinoor							1150	
Madhowjee							135	
Mathuradas							67	8
Meyer Sassoon							92	8
Mysore							113	12
New Great	308	12	308	12	305	305		
Pearl	495	497	8	493	12	49312		
Pabany							215	
Phoenix							397	8
Simplex							145	
Swadeshi	513	12	513	13	511	4	511	4
Swan Mills							157	8
Tata Mills							121	4
MISCELLANEOUS								
Alcock							265	
Bombay Steam							201	4
Bundi Cdmeny							21	4
Central India Mining							32	
Indian Cement							136	4
Katni Cement ord.							136	4
Shivarajpur							53	8
Tram Co. Lrd.							143	2
Tata Hydro	1078	12	1081	4	1072	8	1075	
Tata Iron & Steel ord.	71	71	4	68	12	69		
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	211	4	216	4	207	8	208	12
Govt. Paper 3/8 per cent							77	14
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.							107	14

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW

Bombay, Jan. 7.
(From Our Financial Correspondent).

Borrowers during the past week were plentiful, with call rate at 4½ per cent to 4-3/4 per cent. and the tone of the market generally improved as a result of steady trade demand. Fixed deposit rates for two to three months are 3½ per cent to 4 per cent., for six months 4½ per cent and for twelve months from 4 to 4½ per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 31st December, 1926, shows a further decline of Rs. 273.90 lakhs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 20,92,34,000 as compared to Rs. 17.55 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 25.42, a decrease of 4.83 per cent under last week. Government securities are up by Rs. 34.44 lakhs. The increase in trade demand is evident by the increases in Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted of Rs. 172.95 lakhs, Rs. 270.82 lakhs and Rs. 159.86 lakhs respectively. Government deposits as well as other deposits are up, the former by Rs. 114.31 lakhs to Rs. 6.47 crores and the latter by Rs. 245.69 lakhs to Rs. 73.75 crores. The bank rate remains at 5 per cent.

The above statement reflects the end of the year requirements of the market and of banks for their annual balance sheet purposes, as well as the improved trade demand. It is to be noted that on 4th December 1925, at which time the cash balance of the bank was Rs. 20.25 crores and the percentage of cash to liabilities 24.48, the bank rate was raised to 6 per cent. The statement of the 31st December 1926, shows only a very slightly higher cash balance the percentage of cash to liabilities at 25.42. Jugding from this, it is possible the bank rate may be raised to 6 per cent before long.

The tone of the market for Government securities was quiet and most issues recorded minor decreases in price due to heavier trade demand for funds. As a result of settlement falling due on 6th January, heavy deliveries of 3½ per cent. Paper and 1925-55 Loans were made, resulting in a carry forward difference widening from three to four annas, which constitutes a 6 per cent. return. The market improved slightly at the close, but the tendency is easy. 3½ per cent. Paper declined from Rs. 78/2 to Rs. 77/10 but closed at Rs. 77/13. 1945-55 Loans also declined from Rs. 108/2 to Rs. 107/10 closing at Rs. 107/12. 1935 and 1933 Loans kept steady at Rs. 103/2 and Rs. 104/4. 5½ per cent 1928 Bonds were almost unchanged at Rs. 106/8/0. 6 per cent 1927 and 1930 Bonds, changed hands at Rs. 101/2 and Rs. 106/8, 1931 at Rs. 107/8 and 1929 at Rs. 108/10. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan was quoted at Rs. 110. 4 per cent New Loan declined Rs. 89/5 to Rs. 88/13.

Currency return as of the 31st December 1926, show a decrease of Rs. 50.33 in the note circulation which now stands to Rs. 181.18 crores. Silver coins also declined by Rs. 67.53 lakhs to Rs. 55.32 crores. Gold bullion has remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores, while silver and coinage has increased by Rs. 16.07 lakhs to Rs. 8.20 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 69.45 as compared to 69.54 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was a trifle quieter this week than the last, although a fair number of export bills were in evidence both in Bombay and Calcutta. The market opened steady, business being done from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6-1/32d. closing with sellers at 1s. 6d. and buyers at 1s. 6-1/32d. Calcutta reports that about £500,000 of export bills were placed during the week. The demand for bullion T.T. was on a slightly improved scale as this week's steamer leaving London is the last to reach here with silver in time for the end of the January settlement. The following are the forward rates:—January/March 1s. 5-31/32d. April/May 1s. 5-15/16d., June/September 1s. 5-29/32d., October/November 1s. 5-15/16d. and December/January 1s. 5-31/32d.

The dollar sterling rate declined from last week's closing quotation of Dol. 4.85-5/8 to Dol. 4.85-7/16d. French and Belgian francs depreciated to 122.95 and 34.90, respectively. The Italian lira remaining steady at 108, closed at 110.

GOLD.

The price of gold remained unchanged with a dull tone and only a small amount of business was transacted. The daily average off-take was about 12,000 tolas, while the stocks on hand were estimated at about 3 lakhs tolas. The price of gold in London declined from 84-11½d. to 84s. 10-3/4d., but closed at 84s. 11½d. Sovereigns first improved to Rs. 13-7-6 but later declined to Rs. 13/7/0 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21/6/0 and Rs. 21/6/0 for ready and 18th January settlement and Rs. 21/7/3 and Rs. 21/7/0 for 17th February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £12,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £60,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 667,680 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £45,000.

SILVER.

The silver market opened with the quotation of Rs. 56/14 for ready and as the week progressed this price declined to Rs. 56/8 following the weak reports from Shanghai and London markets. Later in the week, however, an improvement took place as a result of steady advices from Shanghai and a press report to the effect that the committee of the House of Representatives in the United States have reported favourably on the Bill to purchase 14,589,000 ozs. of silver at one dollar per oz. in accordance with the Pittman Purchase Act 1918.

Telegraphic advices received from London state as follows:—"Some nervous bears covering on account of American news have been informed on excellent authority chance of passing addition to Pittman Act this session exceedingly doubtful." The additional purchases under the Pittman Act have already been considered favourably by either the Senate or the House of Representatives on two or three previous occasions, but the bill has never as yet reached the President. In view of the present administration's policy of enforcing strictest economy in national affairs it is very doubtful if the President would allow such a measure to be passed.

China Banks and America sold during the early part of the week, but the former reversed its position and closed the week with a balance on the buying side. The tone of the market at the close was easy. The daily average offtake improved to about 300 bars, exclusive of about 1100 bars railed upcountry. This increase in the offtake and the larger amount railed is the result of the up-country merchants, who had been holding their purchases in Bombay in the face of a continued premium, taking delivery in view of the fact that near was at a discount under forward at the end of December settlement. Stocks were estimated at about 3200 bars. The highest and lowest rates during the week in London were 25-1/16d. and 24-3/4d. for ready and 24-15/16 d. and 24-5/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 57/0 and Rs. 56/8 for ready, Rs. 56/13 and Rs. 56/6 for 24th January settlement and Rs. 56/11 and Rs. 56/3 for 21st February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £188,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £573,000. The total imports of silver during the week amounted to 528 bars and Rs. 209.289 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £310,000.

YARN MARKET.

6th Jan. 1927.

The Yarn Market has remained practically unchanged during the week under review on account of the number of holidays intervening. The undertone is, however, steady and it seems very clear that prices will not undergo any material decline inasmuch as the prices in raw material do not show any tendency to decline substantially in the near future. If cotton continues to remain steady for some time further it is very likely that some confidence will be restored amongst the merchants and consumens and free buying will be in evidence as the present level of prices is quite low and in case of further decline taking place, some of the Mills will have to close down owing to heavy losses. There are also some slow signs of improvement in general in the Yarn Trade and a feeling prevails amongst the dealers, who operate cautiously and in small lots before long. Reports from upcountry markets are not yet very encouraging but as soon as the buyers are convinced that no substantial decline will be possible free buying will certainly be in evidence.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Dealers are afraid to purchase these yarns at higher prices owing to keen Japanese competition and continued loss which they had to suffer in their previous purchases. No business of importance has been done but the enquiries are in evidence and if Manchester prices will go down further there are some prospects of business owing to favourable exchange.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Turnover has been limited on account of some further rise in prices but on the whole the outlook is more hopeful than for the past several weeks. Prices have advanced alround in all classes of yarns and dealers have been showing more inclination to effect purchases in small lots wherever they are able to obtain the same at somewhat favourable rates. Import Houses, however, have been keeping a firm attitude and prices quoted are about Rs. 10|15 higher than before. The actual forward business is comparatively much smaller. Sampin have been very steady whereas Exchange remains unchanged.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have been passing very anxious times since long, and some of them have curtailed their productions in yarns to a large extent on account of not being able to realise satisfactory prices and in some cases even some losses. It is hoped, however, that as cotton has been keeping very steady since some time and the future tendency is not downwards at the moment it will create some demand in yarns owing to small stocks in various up-country cottons and shortage resulting from the reduction in the output of several Mills. At any rate there are signs that the general improvement may be in sight in course of time and this will considerably help the Trade in general to produce a feeling of confidence amongst them. Advices from China are very favourable but other consuming centres are expected to show a gradual improvement in course of time.

The outlook seems to be more hopeful at the moment and it seems as if the worst has been over so far as the yarn trade is concerned.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji No. 6½	0 5 9
Phoenix No. 6½	0 6 0
Kilachand No. 8½	0 6 6
David No. 10½	0 7 9
Shapurji No. 10½	0 7 3
Tricumdas No. 10½	0 7 5
Currimbhoy No. 12½	0 7 9
Kilachand No. 14½	0 7 9
Kilachand No. 20½	0 8 6

BOMAY METALS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

	Rs. a. p.
Brass English 3/4	55 12 0
Brass English 1 to 1½	55 0 0
Brass English 1¾ to 2	55 4 0
Brass Bars	35 8 0
Brass Kogar 3/4 to 2	53 8 0
Copper French 3/4 to 2	58 0 0
Copper German ¾ to 1¼	58 4 0
Copper German 1¾ to 2	58 2 0
Copper Japanese Bars	54 0 0
Copper English Bars	54 8 0
Panchteka Joint	25 8 0
Kalai Pat	75 8 0
Lead Rangoon	24 0 0
Lead Country	23 8 0

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Quotations are:—

	Rs. a.-p.
Healds-Cotton	1 1 0
Healds-Elastic	19 8 0
Healds-Wire	3 8 0
Reeds	0 2 5
Roller Cloth 16 oz.	7 10 0
Roller Cloth 18 oz.	8 12 0
Sizing flannel 72 in.	3 10 0
Bandings-rim-scroll	1 4 0
Bandings-tubular No. 3	1 10 6
Bandings-spindle	1 4 0
Bobbins-Slubbing Japanese	25 0 0
Bobbins-Rovings Japanese	17 8 0
Bobbins-Ring twist 5" Japanese	6 0 0
Bobbins-conical 5" Japanese	6 4 0
Bobbins-weft 5 3|8 Japanese	6 4 0
Rope Lambeth	1 10 6

Cotton Healds saw an upward trend, and prices quoted to buyers are higher by 1-1|2 anna. Reeds are unchanged with a moderate demand. Bobbins have no noteworthy features.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Quotations:—

	Rs. a.-p.
Soda Caustic	17 4 0
Soda Sulphide	10 0 0
Soda Hydrosulphide	0 12 6
Soda Bichromate	27 0 0
Salt Aniline	0 8 6
Salt Antimony	0 7 3
Soda Epsom	3 8 0
Soda Glauber	4 0 0
Potash Chlorate	0 3 7
Potash Bichromate	33 0 0
Chloride Magnesium	4 14 0
Chloride Zinc	18 0 0
Acid Acetic	0 7 0
Sago Flour	12 6 0
Farina	15 0 0
Maize Starch	12 8 0
Dextrine	18 0 0
Liquor Ammonia	0 8 6
Copper Sulphate	19 8 0
Alumina Sulphate	6 6 0
Litharge	33 0 0
Alum of Chrome	13 0 0
Alum of Potash	7 0 0
Sugar lead Brown	35 0 0
Sugar Bad White	40 0 0
Bleaching Powder	11 6 0

Demand is steady.

Quotations are practically unchanged, since the mills have not yet been strong buyers. Starches are slowly gaining strength, while dyeing Chemicals are quiet with limited spot demand. Salts, and Potash of various description ruled quiet.

PIECEGOODS

Piecegoods Market, during the week, continued dull and upcountry dealers still appear to be looking for future prices reductions. Delhi outrage has contributed to the withdrawal of a number of possible customers and local merchants have received orders to delay dispatch of their purchased goods. Mills are anxious to sell but the offers are too low for sales in large quantities. Negotiations are still proceeding with the Bombay Dyeing Mills but at the time of writing, the prices are not settled. Other Mills will follow the standard basis of these big sales. Cotton situation is slowly and steadily improving and there is no chance of decline. There is no foundation in the statement that a reduction of wages of mill workers was contemplated or that a movement for curtailing working hours is a foot. Of course many mills have kept their looms idle and thus stopped increasing production. It is reported that the Emperor Edward Mills have given notice to close from the 1st of the next month but if the anticipated demand sets in the Mills may withdraw the notice. In Bombay, there are 5,456 laes spindles and 72,268 looms employing 1,53,0000 hands and consuming 9,95,000 bales of cotton. Although wages are 112 p. c. higher than the pre-war period and although they have not been reduced, still the amount paid is in comparison less. Price of Long cloths is 13 annas in 1926, was 40 annas in 1918 and 10.3 annas in 1914. It remained between 19 and 26 annas during 1922-25. Last year the loss to Bombay Mills was 120 lakhs after paying 20 lakhs in commission and taking 29.74 lakhs for depression. Imports have increased during 1922-26 and have touched nearly 85.5 p.c. These have thus slowly weakened the local made goods and prices have declined so much so that there stares a dismal future for the Mills. Unless the Tariff Board would not recommend any bounty or protection, the situation of the Mills will continue worse. There has been no fresh business with Manchester, as quotations are irregular. The Sterling Exchange ratio has improved and Merchants expect slight reduction in Home prices. Federation of American Spinners are working between 39 to 35 hours a week but the output is not cleared and their margin is 1d. less per pound. In retail Grey Shirtings are untouched. Grey Drills remain easy. A slight improvement is reported in white shirtings. Mulls and Nainsooks show little change. Some demand has been met with for 22 yds. Tape bordered Nainsooks at Rs. 5-8. Demand for Prints and Fancies has not been brisk as previously and Woolen goods has attracted little attention inspite of cold season.

Japanese Grey Drills are easy. Grey Shirtings 36 by 44 have been eased by 8 annas and 38 by 44 by 4 annas. No fresh business has been reported during the week as the quotations are still high.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.		
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38	8 12 9
„ 10,0000	..45× „	
„ No. 33,000	..45× ..	9 8 0
„ No. 2800	37×	9 8 0
„ No. 4545	38×38.. ..	7 8 0
„ No. 15000	44×38 ..	9 6 0
„ No. 16000	.. ..	10 0 0
„ No. 17000	.. ..	10 8 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 ..	8 12 0
„ No. 2750	..45 ..	
Dewhursts B.B.B	..38×38 1/2..	15 10 0
„ B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..	13 10 0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2	
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38	
Lyon's Shunker	..39× „	
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38..	13 0 0
GREY DRILLS.		
Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	..14 12 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40	.. 15 4 0
GREY JACONETS		
Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..5 4 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	..4 6 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	..4 4 0
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22	..4 14 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS		
Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	..17 10 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	..22 4 0
WHITE MULLS		
Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	..5 12 0
„ No. 69	..46×19	..5 8 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..7 12 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..8 10 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..5 12 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..
„ No. 166	..39×20	..5 10 0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..5 12 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..3 12 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	12 12 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..5 8 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2 8 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..2 12 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..3 3 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..3 10 0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18Aug.		
„ No. 95..	..58×20	..5 8 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	..4 8 0
„ No. 86,999	..40×18	..5 0 0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..4 12 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..4 4 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..5 0 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..4 8 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..5 10 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS.		
Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	..3 3 0
„ No. 6181 ..	„	.. 3 0 0
„ No. 1850 ..	„	..2 10 0
„ No. 1900 ..	„	..2 12 0
„ No. 2600 ..	„	..2 14 0
„ No. 21021 ..	„	..3 0 0
„ No. 39620T.B.	38×22	..4 4 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18	..3 8 0
„ No. 95950-97970		
„ Saraswati	..36×18	..
„ TipooW/WWW34×18		..4 6 0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	..4 10 0
„ No. 33340/33320/33360		..4 14 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656		
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	..3 0 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22	..4 8 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510		
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	..2 14 0
S.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820		
"Motor Car"		..2 12 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS.		
No. 666 Shirtings	383×8Net	
„ 2500 Shirtings	36× .40	..12 8 0
„ 5151 „	44×38 „	.. 9 12 0
„ 4141 „	44×38 „	.. 9 0 0
„ 5544 „	44×38 „	.. 9 0 0
„ 44000 „	48×38 „	.. 9 4 0
„ 3800 „	44×38 „	.. 13 12 0
„ 39000 „	44×38 „	.. 12 8 0
„ 9898 „	38×38 „	.. 10 7 0
„ 4500 „	44×38 „	.. 13 0 0
„ 6600 „	44×38 „	.. 9 0 0
„ 9999 „	44×38 „	.. 13 0 0
„ 7777 „	36×40 „	.. 13 8 0
„ 7500 „	36×40 „	.. 11 12 0
„ 3 A Globe	36×40 „	.. 15 0 0
„ „ 6000		.. 14 12 0
'C" Sheetings	..30×36Ex.Bond	7 8 0
9"Dragons	..30+36 Ex. Bond	7 8 0
Elephant"Drills	..29×40 „	..12 8 0
Duck" Drills	..26×40 „	..10 4 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, Jan. 7.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	„	0 10 6
Century	„	0 10 3
Jacob	„	0 10 3
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 0
Elphinstone	„	0 10 0
Apollo	„	0 10 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 13 6
Century 6404-8705	„	0 14 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 0
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 14 0
Phoenix	„	0 13 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 13 6
Manekji (Patangia)	„	0 13 9
Kalamardan	„	0 13 9
Daud Sahib	„	0 12 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5803		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 0
David Mill	„	0 14 3
Apollo	„	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 13 6
Gold Mohor	„	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 13 0
Century (Bugle)	„	0 12 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 12 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 12 9
Sakuntala	„	0 12 9
Sundari Brand	„	0 12 6
Globe	„	0 12 3
Rachael	„	0 12 6
Pelkhi	„	0 13 0
Maher	„	0 13 0
LAWN:—		
Spring	„	0 13 0
Textile	„	0 13 0
Century	„	0 13 0
Maher	„	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 14 6
Century	„	0 14 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 13 0
Jacob	„	0 13 6
Mun Mill	„	0 14 0
1386 Tata	„	2 11 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	„	3 12 0
Century	„	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5806 Sholapur	„	10 8 0
2029 Jacob	„	5 8 0
58000 Kurla	„	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 7 0
GABRUN No, 5124:—		
Pearl Pobaney	„	7 5 0
Hindustan	„	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 0
Textile	„	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 13 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 3 0
777 Crescent	„	2 1 0
Apollo David	„	2 1 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 0 9
Great	„	1 0 0
Phoenix	„	1 1 0
Kohinoor	„	1 1 3
Tata	„	1 1 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 6
David	„	0 14 0
Mahal		0 14 0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 31st December, 1926:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rupees
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	4,92,50,000
Public Deposits	6,74,00,000
Other Deposits	73,75,04,000
Sundries	2,08,17,000
	Rupees 92,85,21,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	17,22,99,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,94,93,000
Loans	15,47,14,000
Cash Credits	25,34,33,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	7,48,77,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	39,23,000
Dead Stock	2,74,28,000
Sundries	1,29,48,000
Balances with other Banks	7,02,000
	71,92,37,000
Cash	20,92,34,000
	Rupees 92,85,21,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£865,600
Advances in London	£873,700
Cash and balance at other Banks in London	£ 49,600
Percentage	25.42
Bank Rate	5 p.c.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Public Deposits	1,14,31,000 Increase
Other Deposits	2,21,69,000 Increase

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Bank's Investments	31,33,000 Increase.
Loans	1,72,95,000 Increase
Cash Credits	2,70,82,000 Increase
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,62,65,000 Increase
Cash	2,73,90,000 Decrease
Percentage 25.42.	

BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The Profit of the Bank of India, Ltd., for the year ended 31st December, 1926, including the sum of Rs. 1,88,976-10-1 brought forward amounts to Rs. 14,45,526-3-10.

	Rs.
Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax for the current year will absorb	10,00,000-0-0
The payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 p.c. per annum made on the 30th June, 1926 absorbed	5,00,000-0-0
The balance now available for distribution is Rs. 8,45,526,3-10	
The Directors propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1926 at the rate of 10 p.c. per annum free of Income Tax	5,00,000-0-0
To place to the Bank's Reserve Fund	1,00,000-0-0
and To carry forward the balance	2,45,526-3-10

SUGUR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Since our last Ready Prices remained practically unaltered around last week-end price levels. There have been moderate purchase enquiries for spot sugar during the week under review. Java Forward Prices for December and Jan Feb/March Shipment ruled steady during the middle part of the week and evidenced an improvement of about 8d. per cwt. during the latter half of the week. New Crop Prices ruled steadier with a rise of about 8d. per cwt. in the last week-end in sympathy with firmer advices from Java. Beet Sugar Prices have also advanced by about 1d. per cwt. The tendency during the close is slightly towards an ease. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 18/12 and Rs. 18/10 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 18/13 and Rs. 18/10 for B. R. B. Beet Ready Sugar, Sh. 20/8 and Sh. 20/- for December, Sh. 21/4 and Sh. 20/9 for Jan Feb/March, Sh. 18/8 and Sh. 18/1 for July Aug/Sept., Sh. 18/10 and Sh. 18/8 for Oct/Nov/Dec. Shipment, for Java Sugar; Sh. 20/1 and Sh. 19/8 for November, Sh. 20/9 and Sh. 19/11 for December, Sh. 21/2 and Sh. 20/8 for Jan/Feb/March shipment for B. R. B. Beet Sugar and Sh. 19/11 and Sh. 19/8 for Nov/Dec for Belgian Beet and Sh. 19/10 and Sh. 19/7 for German Crystal Sugar.

Total Stocks are estimated at 50,000 bags of Java and 50,000 Bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 18/12 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 13/12 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment December Sh 20 8. per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 21/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 18/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Oct/Nov/Sept Sh. 18 6 per cwt. F. B. H

Shipment Oct/Nov/Dec Sh 18/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Jamnagar C. I. F.—

Shipment December Sh. 20/8.

Shipment January Sh. 21/1 per cwt.

Shipment Java/Feb/March Sh. 21/1 per cwt.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 18/12 per cw.

Shipment Nov. Sh. 20/1 per cwt. F. B. H

Shipment December Sh 20/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 21/1 per cwt. F. H. B.

Bombay, Jan 7.

So far as ready sugar is concerned there is practically no change to report in prices which ruled steady during the week although in spite of good enquiry for forward positions, the demand is moderate and clearances are 300 tons a day. Re forward positions there was some short covering in White Javas December shipment and fair quantity changed hands at sh. 20/3 to sh. 20/7 F. B. Harbour. In sympathy with the rise in December positions there was some enquiry for January/March and business was done from sh. 21 to sh. 21/4 F. B. Harbour. There was good demand for New Crop Javas and in view of big difference between Old and New Crop fair business was done for June shipment at sh. 19/2 to sh. 19/5 and July/September at sh. 18/3 to sh. 18/8 and October/December sh. 18/8 to sh. 18/10 all Free Bombay Harbour terms. A large quantity of Beet Sugar was sold by a big firm for February/March shipment at sh. 20/3 to 20/5 F.B.H.

Karachi and Calcutta reported a better market with fair demand and good business doing. Java reported a strong market with high prices and good business doing. The Holding in Java is in strong hands and prices are maintained. London and America reported steady but quiet markets with small fluctuations and good business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 18/12 eq. sh. 20/5 F B Harbour stocks 60,000 bags.

T M O December sh. 20/8 F B Harbour.

T M O Jan/March sh. 21/2 F B Harbour.

T M O June sh. 19/5 F B Harbour.

T M O July/Sept. sh. 18/8 F B Harbour.

Beet Rs. 18/9 eq sh 20/2 F B Harbour stocks 60,000 bags.

B R B Jan/March sh 21/ F B Harbour.

Arrivals:—

Various steamers with 10,000 bags of Beet Sugars.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—

Jan/Mar. per cwt. 21/3

July/Sept. per cwt. 18/4-1/2

Oct/Dec. per cwt. 18/6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Bombay.

July/Sept, per cwt. 18/7.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Karachi.

July/Sept. per cwt. 18/7-3/4

SALE!
33% REDUCTION
Upto 31st January 1927
on the under noted price.
Silver Pocket Watch Rs. 18.
„ Wrist „ „ 18.
These watches are of handsome finish cases, 15 Jewels, Lever movement, very neat in appearance, keyless, action adjusted in two positions. Really it is a masterpiece of construction.
ANYTHING and EVERYTHING
in
WATCHES, CLOCKS, TIME-PIECES
and
ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY
at exceptionally cheap rates.
VICTOR WATCH Co.,
Empire Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Ranchi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting with the S.S. "Mooltan" at Aden.

SUNDAY JAN. 9.

The Swami Day meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. M. R. Jayakar to preside.

Gujder Health Home demonstration, C. J. Hall, 4 p.m.

Bombay Races: Seventh Day of Winter Meeting.

Wilson Philological Lectures—Lecture on "Semitic Philology" with special reference to Arabic by Dr. A. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph. D., University Library Lecture Room 6 p.m.

Miss Katherine Davis lecture on "Bombay Children's Act", Social Service League, 6 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tamba Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 2nd inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 29th idem.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Rawalpindi" arrived London on Thursday the 6th instant.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR UNION ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, a mass meeting of the textile workers in Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Madanpura, to celebrate the first anniversary of the Union.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS

A concert of Indian music organised by the Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens on Sunday (the 9th inst.), at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.) by Mr. G. V. Manerikar.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURE

Dr. A. Siddiqi, Head of the Department if Arabic and Islamic Studies in the Dacca University, will deliver Lecture III of his course of Wilson Lectures on "Semitic Philology (with special reference to Arabic)" in the Lecture Room, University Library Buildnig to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

A LECTURE FOR WOMEN.

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Parel (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) alecture on "Cleanliness" will be delivered in Marathi by Dr. Sulochanabai, to-day (Saturday) the 8th inst. at 3-30 p.m. at the Workingmen's Institute, Parel, when Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhddhe, B.A., will preside, women are invited to be present.

WELCOME TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

A meeting of the members of the Srinivasa Iyengar Reception Committee will be held at the South Indian Association, Room, Kings Circle, Matunga, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.).

BRAHMAN SABHA'S CONDOLENCE MEETING

A public meeting of the Brahman Sabha, Bombay, will be held in its Shankarwadi Hall on Sundya (9th inst.) at 9 a.m. (S. T.) to express the Sabha's grief at the tragic death of the late Swami Shri Shraddhanandji. Mr. K. P. Khadilkar will preside.

SCHOOL OF RELIGION.

Mr. Mahomed Ali, will deliver a public lecture on the study of Koran in the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum on Sunday (the 9th inst.) at 9 a.m.

BOMBAY COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WORKERS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Council of Social Workers Miss Katherine Davis will speak no "The Bombay Childrens" Act and its Practical Problems" to-day (Saturday) at the Office of the Social Service League, Bombay, at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Those interested are requested to attend.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m., of Thursday to Friday:—

Small-pox attacks 3; deaths 3; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza attacks 1. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 80. Total mortality this day last year was 55.

XIII HOURS ADORATION AT GLORIA CHURCH, BYCULLA.

There will be XIII Hours' Adoration at Gloria Church, Byculla on Sunday (the 9th instant.) The High Mass with Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament will commence at 7 a.m. During the day visits to the Blessed Sacrament will be paid by the different Sodalities and Contraternities. For the Evening Services sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. J. Menino de Souza at 6 p.m. after which the procession will start at about 6-30 p.m. There will be two Benedictions outside the Church and one in the Church. His Excellency Mgr. Edward Mooney, Delegate Apostolic will preside and the Right Rev. Mgr. S. O. Xavier Administrator of the Damaun will also be present.

SWAMI SHRADDANAND DAY.

The General Secretary, Hindu Maha Sabha appeals to every Hindu to observe Swami Shraddhanand Day on 9th January by offering prayers in the morning and to subscribe to the Memorial Fund.

TUNNEY TO DEFEND HIS TITLE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

St. Louis.—Gene Tunney will defend his title at Yankee Stadium, New York next September for a sum of approximately 750,000 dollars. Details were arranged here last evening at a conference between Tunney and Tex Rickard, the promoter and the contract will probably be signed at luncheon to-day. Reuter's Special Service.

HIGH COURT.

SERVANT MURDERED BY MASTER.

SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION UPHELD.

The appeal protected by Suba Bhat, aged about 50 against the sentence of transportation passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Kanara for the murder of his servant Ramchandra, came up for consideration before the Appellate Bench.

The evidence showed that the deceased Ramchandra who was employed as a cattle-herd by the accused was on terms of illicit intimacy with Savitry, the young wife of the accused's son Narayanbhat. Two days previous to the murder Savitra was observed sitting on the lap of Ramchandra, and the latter was beaten by the accused and his son who were greatly incensed at this incident. On 19th March last, the accused shot the recalcitrant cowboy with a gun, when he had gone to the outskirt of the village. As the boy did not return for the mid-day meal, Savitri felt anxious for him and sent another servant named Deva to search for him. Deva saw the accused returning with the gun in hand, and the accused admitted to him that he had killed Ramchandra because he was corrupting his daughter-in-law, and would not go away though often told to do so, and he was likely to elope with her. The accused subsequently carried the victim's corpse to the neighbouring stream where it was left by him.

The Sessions Judge on the evidence convicted the accused, but in view of the fact that it was a grave provocation to him that Ramchandra, a low-caste servant, had seduced his daughter-in-law, the Judge did not think that the extreme penalty of the law was called for. He, therefore, sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, in giving judgment, remarked that the evidence against the accused was conclusive and the circumstances of the case provided an obvious motive for the crime. They, therefore saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

ALL OVER A BICYCLE.

SQUABLE ENDS IN FATALITY.

How a squabble over a bicycle led to the death of a Mahomedan was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Friday when an inquest was held touching the death of Mohmed, an employee of the Bombay Telephone Company.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was sitting in a cycle shop belonging to Dostmohmed in Tenker Street on Wednesday last when one Kader came and demanded his cycle. The deceased refused to give the cycle without the permission of the proprietor and some hot words ensued between them. In the meantime, Dostmohmed, the proprietor, arrived and delivered the cycle to Kader. While the latter was removing the cycle from the shop, it touched a plank which fell on the deceased. Again a quarrel arose between Kader and the deceased, and from words they came to blows, when in a fit of anger Kader threw Mohmed on the ground and he sustained injuries. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries, death being due to the concussion of the brain.

Kader has since escaped and has not been arrested.

The jury returned a verdict of culpable homicide against Kader, who is still at large.

STOPPED ON SUSPICION.

POLICE ENQUIRY OVER DEATH OF A GIRL'

On Friday morning the dead body of a Hindu girl was stopped at the last being cremated at Sonapur by the police for Coroner's inquest as they were informed that the death was not due natural causes. The police enquiries showed that Tarabai, the deceased, aged 10 years was seated near a sigree preparing tea in her house at Janjikar Street on the 2nd instant when her sari caught fire and she sustained extensive burns. She was treated at home but succumed to her injuries.

GIVEN SAWDUST FOR TEA

BOMBAY MERCHANTS DUPED.

One Mahomed Abdul Kallika, undergoing imprisonment for one year in the Madras Jail received further punishment for another offence in the Court of Mr. J. N. Mehta at Girgaum. Some time back the accused called at the shops of Limji Taraporewalla and Akbarali Nobal, merchants in Bombay and representing that he was the agent of Messrs. James Cooper and Co., a Bangalore tea firm took advances from them promising to send goods by railway. Packages arrived in due course to the address of the two merchants but on being opened were found to contain sawdust only. The merchants, though duped, preferred to swallow their disappointment instead of lodging a complaint with the police In the meantime, the Madras City Police received complaints from the Madras Railway authorities that goods purporting to be tea but in fact sawdust, were stravelling along their line. Inquiries were instituted and the accused was arrested and sentenced by the Madras Police Courts. Further inquiries revealed the fact that the accused had also been operating in Bombay City and the accused was identified by the two Bombay merchants abovenamed as the party who had solicited orders and taken advances from them. After reviewing the evidence and the documentary evidence especially that which corroborated the story of the prosecution, His Worship sentenced the accused to 1 day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 125 on the first charge of cheating Limji Taraporewalla; on the second charge the accused was awarded 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

FINED FOR THROWING A CUP AT LANDLADY

For causing hurt by flinging a cup at her boarding house-keeper, Miss M. Resurrieas, an Anglo-Indian girl was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 25, by Mr. Junlewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate. The accused lived in the house of one Mrs. Ethell Brown who ran a boarding-house at Circus Avenue, Lamington Road. The accused on the 22nd August last picked up her belongings and got ready to leave the house but was told by the house-keeper that she would have to pay her cash down first; enraged at this, the accused called the complainant abusive names and flung a cup at her head, damaging her left forehead and causing her to bleed profusely.

MARRIAGE BELOW 16 TO BE PENALISED.

POONA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

POONA CITY, Jan. 7.

"If we are to have strong and vigorous sons and daughters we must have strong and mature mothers. For this, marriage must be deferred in thegirl is fully developed". This eloquent appeal of the Maharanee the Gaekwar was responded to by the All-India Womens Conference which unanimously adopted this morning the following resolution regarding the age of consent:—

"This Conference deplores the effect of early marriage on education and urges the Government of India to pass legislation to make marriage below the age of 16 a penal offence. It demands that the age of consent be raised to sixteen. It wholeheartedly supports Sir Hari Singh Gours bill which is to come before the Legislative Assembly this month as a step towards raising the age of consent to sixteen and sends a deputation to convey to the Legislative, Assembly the demand of this conference on this vital subject."

MRS. COUSINS SUPPORT

Mrs. Cousins moving the resolution said that the Conference represented 7000 women through 21 constituent conferences. They had great responsibility, of course a proud one. She requested the Conference to send a deputation to the Legislative Assembly when Sir H. Gours Bill would come for discussion. She was not content even if the age of consent be raised to 14 but she insisted that it should be raised to 16. Concluding, Mrs. Cousins said that they were laying down a great ideal in passing the resolution unanimously. Lady Sadashivier who represented the orthodox section in Southern India quoted authorities from ancient Shastras and favoured the resolution.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta pleaded for legislation to declare marriage below the age of 16 illegal. Poona delegates resented the idea of declaring marriage illegal after they had been once for all performed but they assented to the penalisation of the party concerned. Dr. Miss Redi and Dr. Mrs. Kirtane supported the resolution. H. H. the Maharanisaheb expressed her feelings of the gratitude to the delegates for passing the resolution unanimously. The conference also adopted two other resolutions one for making primary education compulsory for all boys and girls, that the present series of vernacular text books should be revised and supplemented by books suitable for children and that women should be on all attendance committees. The other urged the inclusion of preparation manual training in the curriculum suited to the childs needs and daily experience.—A. P.

C. P. COUNCIL.

NEW MEMBERS TAKE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

NAGPUR, Jan. 7.

The newly-constituted Central Provinces Legislative Council met this afternoon, Mr. Wills, Commissioner, Nagpur Division, presiding. After the oaths of allegiance were taken by the official and non-official members, the Council was adjourned till to-morrow. Out of 73 members, 61 members were present. Until the election of the President, Mr. Wills will preside provisionally.—A. P.

GARDEN PARTY TO SIR MANUBHAI

BARODA, Jan. 6.

The leading citizens of Baroda met at the Nagarseth's Havchi this evening and resolved to arrange a garden party in Sir Manubhai's honour on the 12th instant and present him with an address of appreciation there. It was also resolved to raise a fitting memorial to Sir Manubhai. Over Rs. 2,000 were subscribed on the spot.

Sir Manubhai, who arrive here from Bombay this morning is attending a garden party on Saturday and another on Monday. On the 15th inst, he is leaving for Bikaner, where, it has now been ascertained he has been appointed Dewan.—A. P.

NEW DEWAN OF BARODA.

BARODA, Jan. 6.

It is officially announced that Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnachari of Madras has been appointed the new Dewan of Baroda on a salary of Rs. 4,000 per month with a pension fund amount of Rs. 1,000 per month. It is stated his services nave been lent to the State for two years.—A P.

'SIR GEORGE LLOYD' AGAIN

PATHAN WORKMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

The dredger "Sir George Lloyd" seems to have fallen on evil times as following a serious accident a few days ago, it was the scene of a sad suicide by a Pathan workman on Thursday night. It appeared Gafoorkhan Ahmedkhan (30), was ailing for the last two years but the last five months were very trying for him. To bring about an end of his trouble therefore he took an easy cut by inflicting a nine inch incised wound on his throat. An alarm was raised by the other workmen and the police removed him to the G. T. Hospital, but he died there soon after admission.

At an inquest held by the coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

WEST-END CINEMA:—A superb Cecil B. De Mille production "Adam's Rib" (10 parts) is the feature picture to-night and this week at the West-End Cinema (New Charni Road). "Adam's Rib" is the bone of contention throughout the ages, and this subject has been treated in 10 reels of the most remarkable Cinema creation ever shown. The picture has a Cecil B. De Mille cast supreme, including such well-known popular stars as Milton Sills, Anna Q. Nilson, Pauline Garon, Theodore Kosloff and Elliot Dexter. It treats of a subject uppermost in everybody's mind: "How shall We Treat Our Modern Girls? Caress them with a club like a cavemen, or yield to their saucy, silken wiles?" Here's a luxurious picture that tells and shows more about the modern girl than could ever have been imagined before. It has taken 10,000 years to make the modern girl and here's her whole soul story—her sentiments, her stratagems and her loves. There are five shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA:—A Metro Picture "Rouged Lips" with Viola Dana its star, opens at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week. It is a picturization of Pita Weiman's story called "Upstage." It is a disclosure of life behind the stage curtain, a story of stage people. Littles Norah one of the devil's chorus of "Thirty under twenty" meets her prince charming Jimmy, who wants to marry her. He tells his father, who scorns the idea of his son marrying a chorus girl and does not believe as Jimmy says, that Norah is one among a million and has a heart of pure gold. Jimmy offers to show him by inviting Norah to the house that evening, and Norah dresses herself in gorgeous finery for the occasion to please her lover, but it produces quite the reverse result. The programme includes a two-reel Hal Roach Our Gang Comedy "Fire Fighters." The chief of the Fire Brigade will see him on the screen.

PRECIOUS CINEMA:—The Precious Cinema which is now under the management of Mr. Rustomji Dorabji, the proprietor of the West-End and Wellington Cinemas, screens to-night and this week a unique supreme grand coloured drama "Parisian Nights" in 5 reels. It is a picture of tense drama latest dancing and Paris fashion, featuring the famous starts mdlle. Darmon, Mdlle. Regine Bonet, Madame Mels Minty. Mdlle. Marcelline Minty (France's Champion Lady Swimmer), Mdlle. Lily, Florette and Chester. Kingston, the Rag of Paris and Chinese Usouity, supported by the famous White Ballet. Splendid fireworks scenes are a feature of this coloured film. The programme includes a two-reel comedy.

THE VICTIM OF THE SOCIETY.—Slave to old customs the Hindu society is full of incidents which are pitiable. Excelsior Film Co. from to-day exhibits a film of the above name at Cinema Majestic, Girgaum. Many daily household incidents are nicely depicted therein. An educated girl—a graduate will never like to marry an old man who has come out to marry for the fifth time. The bride-groom's sister is the cause of all this who has appropriated the property of her younger brother-in-law who died of heartfailure. The widow and her son are very badly treated so much so that the sick child does not even get a drop of milk. But at the end the old customs fail. Many attractive scenes taken in Surat are interesting. The flying of kites, the carriage race and the well-known Surat Rajak's band who has taken part in this film is present in the compound of Cinema Majestic to welcome you. Don't fail this social picture.

PANHE CINEMA.

Milton Sill's greatest screen offering. This, in a line, sums up our opinion of First National's long heralded photo-play of the steel mills, "Men of Steel", which opens to-night at the Royal Opera House for an indefinite run.

To attempt to tell you about this great picture, and it is truly great, would be next to an impossible task. The very greatness of the picture prohibits that. All we can do is to advise all who want to see a really great picture with superb acting by star and supporting cast, to see 'Men of Steel". You will go away wondering what next the motion picture producers will do.

Sills, in the starring role, in our opinion gives the best performance he has ever presented on the screen. He lives his part and gives one of the most convincing portrayals we have yet seen.

'Men of Steel", briefly, is the story of an immigrant iron mine laborer who lifts himself up by the bootstraps out of his squalor and ignorance to the heights in the steel industry. There is a beautiful love story and action and thrills and spectacles.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

2-0 p.m.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE (Div. I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

HAWAD	1
LUCKY THOUGHT	2
GAFFI	3

2-30 p.m.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE (Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

REALITY	1
COMPANY	2
RAJKUMAR	3

3-0 p.m.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE (Div. III.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

MANECK BEG	1
OPINION	2
JALMOOD	3

3-30 p.m.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

TRADITION	1
ROSEWATER	2
THEORIA	3

4-0 p.m.

THE HARBOUR PLATE (Div. II.)—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

SULTAN BEG	1
MOOLTAN	2
SOLOMON'S SONG	3

4-30 p.m.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.—Distance 7 furlongs.

BRIDAULT	1
GIFT O' THE GLEN	2

5-0 p.m.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

BRIMSTONE	1
ELTONIAN	2
STONE MARTEN	3

5-30 p.m.

CHRYSOLITE	1
TYCHO	2
ALDERGROVE	3

6-0 p.m.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

MANSOOR BEG	1
HILALUZZAMAN	2
TIGER KING	3

SENEX'S DOUBLES.

MANECK BEG.
MANSOOR BEG.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

RAO BAHADUR PAI ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

The first meeting of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the current year was held on Friday evening, Mr. Fazal Ebrahim presiding.

The chairman, at the outset referred to the death of Mr. S. M. Edwards which took place in England and said he was the first member of the Indian Civil Service to hold the post of the Commissioner of Police and the posts of the Commissioner of Police and written a book on Bombay which was very valuable.

He also welcomed the two newly elected lady members who were elected on the Committee, viz., Dr. Mrs. Sukhtanker and Mrs. Hansa Mehta.

Mr W. C. Javle then moed that Rao Bahadur R. K. Pai be elected chairman of the committee for the curent year.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded the motion.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, then moved an amendment for the election of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

M. Jamnadas Mehta declined the honour of being elected chairman as he said he was promised at first votes of several gentlemen who at a later stage made it a party question and refused to vote for him. He therefore, did not wish to come in the way of his friend Rao Bahadur G. K. Pai and withdraw his candidature wishing Rao Bahadur Pai success the scheme of Primary education.

Mr. Motiwalla then withdrew his amendment and Rao Bahadur Pai was unanimously elected as chairman.

The committee then placed on record the valuable services rendered by Mr. Fazal Ibrahim the retiring chairman to which he suitably replied.

DELHI RIOT CASE

ONLY THREE PERSONS ALLOWED BAIL

DELHI, Jan. 7.

The bail application of the 19 accused who were senteneed to two years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Delhi Riot Case had been rejected. Only three persons were allowed bail, one Hindu and two Muslims.

An interesting incident is reported in this connection. There being two persons of the same name Ramchand, one was wrongly released on bail instead of the other. The wrongly released person himself re-appeared in the Court and pointed out the mistake and offered himself for arrest. The proper man was released yesterday. It may be recalled that the riot took place on 11th August last in Chandni Chowk and as a result 4 persons were wounded. The riot broke out over a personal quarrel between a Bank peon and a merchant over a railway receipt.

Mr. E. S. Lewis tried the case for many months and delivered judgment sentencing 12 Hindus and 10 Muslims to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 each.

Appeals will be filed in the Court of Mr. L. Ghanshyam Das, Acting Sessions Judge. —Free Press.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Shanghai.—A message from Hankow says that 258 British women and children and few men left for Shanghai early yesterday morning. It is reported from Kiukiang that riot occurred there on Thursday afternoon directed against concession. Chinese military police arrived just in time to hold back the crowd, but later the crowd broke down the gate but was prevented from entering the concession. All is now quiet.—Reuter.

DELHI, Jan. 7.

Three more Hindus have been arrested in connection with the death of Mahbubal, who was killed in the affray following the assassination of Swami Shradhanand on December 23rd.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	January 7.
Previous Closing Rate	13.05
To-day's Opening Rate	13.04
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	13.09
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	January 7.
Previous Closing Rate	6.90
To-day's Opening Rate	6.95
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	6.93
Difference	+.03

FIRE IN A BROACH MILL.

2 PERSONS DIED AND 5 INJURED.

BROACH, Jan. 7.

A serious fire broke out at Whittle Mills No. 1 spinning department this evening. Owing to the suddenness of the fire there was much confusion when the mill hands were trying to get out. Two persons have died and the condition of five others is serious.

CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS AND WORKING COMMITTEE.

INFORMAL MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

MADRAS, Jan. 6

An informal meeting of the members of the Congress Working Committee present in Calcutta on the 1st January, was held there, to discuss matters arising out of the Congress resolution, on which immediate action was necessary. The following members were present Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Abdul Kalam Azad, Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, Mrs. Naidu and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar. The following resolutions were passed and they have been circulated to the other members for confirmation.

NABHA QUESTION.

Resolved that Sardar Sardul Singh be requested to send a statement and report on the whole matter with a view to place the Working Committee in possession of relevent facts on the said question.

CURRENCY PROBLEM.

Resolved that the Secretary be authorised to address the Currency League as well as labour organisations, individually and through the Press, inviting them to express their opinions as to the comparative incidence of the ratios of 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. on wage earners, both agricultural and non-agricultural. It was also resolved that importing firms and merchants, the Currency League, as well as the Chambers of Commerce and Anglo-Indian and European Associations be invited to express their opinions on the relative effect on consumers and producers, and on Indian industries generally, of the ratio of 18d. as compared to 16d., bearing in mind the fact that, as a rule, India's experts are much larger than her imports: opinions to be sent to the Secretary, Indian National Congress, before the 15th instant, to his address in Delhi with a view to enable the Working Committee, in pursuance of the Congress resolution on the question, to go into the whole subject and issue instruction to Congress members in the Legislative Assembly for the purpose of taking steps to safeguard the interests of the people of India in such manner as it may be advised.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

Resolved, with reference to the resolution of the Congress calling upon the Working Committee to take steps, in consultation with Hindu and Moslem leaders, to devise measures for removal of the present deplorable difference between Hindus and Moslems and submit their report not later than the 31st March, 1927, that the President be authorised to convene a conference of Hindu and Moslem members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State in Delhi, at the earliest opportunity, to consider the way and means of promoting Hindu Moslem Unty.—A. P.

FUNERAL OF LATE MIKADO

The Consul for Japan at Bombay has received a cablegram from the Foreign Office, Tokyo, as regards the Imperial Funeral as follows:

"The Imperial Funeral of the late His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will be held on the 7th and 8th of February at Tokyo."

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1927.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END?

The inevitable has happened in China. The thundercloud that was gathering on the valley of the Yangtsee for all these weeks has finally burst. And whom should it hurt first except the Britishers who have made themselves odious to the Chinese people by carrying on the ruthless policy of oppression and exploitation. Our heart, indeed, goes out to the three hundred women and children who were compelled to leave the British concession of Hankow on Tuesday night under the threats and jeers of a mad crowd. But instead of cursing the Chinese Nationalists, they have really to thank their own politicians who could not guage the seriousness of the Chinese situation long after the whole world talked about it. Evidently they could not realise the force of the Chinese drive before it was too late, and some eleventh-hour halting measures that they hurriedly took to pacify the Cantonese Government proved utterly futile. It is significant that the whole strength of the Nationalist fury was directed against none other than the British Concession. First the Custom house and the Municipal offices were invested by the Southern Army, and when the feelings of the Chinese mobs were excited to a dangerous pitch by their sanguinary encounter with British Marines, no alternative was left but to withdraw them and to leave the British population under the protection of the National Army. But evidently this too did not prove enough, and when the barricades of sandbags were broken by the surging tide of the people, sensible Britishers naturally took discretion to be the better part of valour and decided to remove all children, not only from Hankow, but from all inland towns on the Yangtsee to the final resort of Shanghai. This act was further precipitated by the holding up of two cruisers that were ordered to proceed to Hankow. Of course, some people at "Home" have been kind enough to appreciate in very generous terms the patience and the forbearance of the British Marines who were not provoked into quick action by the fury of the Chinese attack. But we hope they will soon realise—if they have not realised already—that the Marines and the volunteers chose quietly to pocket a terrible humiliation and defeat merely because they saw that they and their people would run far graver risks by showing even the slightest signs of defiance.

Ignorant people will be surprised to see this eruption of Chinese fury so soon after the publication of the report of the Extra-territoriality Commission and the British memorandum. For it may appear as if the Chinese had made themselves out to be too perverse to appreciate the good-natured though halting efforts made by the Powers to satisfy the demands of Chinese Nationalists. But a careful consideration of the measures decided upon by the foreign Governments on both the matters will conclusively show that they are really worse than useless. We have already demonstrated the utter futility of the Commission's recommendations regarding the privileged position of the foreigners and have shown how, except in the case of one-sided mixed civil cases, they would continue to enjoy their immunities from the jurisdiction of Chinese law and Government. We really wish that the Commissioners had realised how they had finally dashed down the last hopes entertained by the Nationalists and how they would be driven to the last point of desperation by the perpetuation of all the paraphernalia of the concessions that have become a veritable eyesore to all self-respecting Chinamen. It should also be noted that the two Chinese Commissioners who approved even of these hateful recommendations emphatically resented the aspersions cast by the other Commissioners on Chinese courts. Let those peaceful people, therefore, who feel shocked at some of the crude brutalities of the Chinese mobs remember that it was only because all efforts at getting the Powers to be reasonable had proved in vain, that a Government as strong and disciplined as that of the Cantonese general could not restrain the rude demonstrations of its people.

The British memorandum might have appeared to end another grave difficulty as it empowered—though rather late in the day—all provincial Governments to levy additional custom duties according to the terms of the Washington Conference. But here again the Cantonese Foreign Minister has notified to the world how the memorandum in effect helps his northern enemies by filling their coffers. The British have replied to this with a gesture of firmness—with results that are now writ large in the devastations at Hankow and in the long trail of boats on the Yangtsee. It is Britain's obstinacy that is really responsible for landing its nationals in this disasterous situation in China. And the way out of the whole difficulty is perfectly clear. The British Labour Party has tendered the very best advice to its Government. It has first got radically to change its ideas about the New China and the Government of Canton which seeks to embody its very highest principles. British statesmen can now do worse than recognise the Hankow Government as the sovereign power in China, for it has now only to stretch its hand in order to plant its banner on the Celestial City. That done, Britishers must wisely realise that the days of their privileged concessions and monopolies are gone. The millions of the Yellow land are now united in their common determination to oust the aggressive foreigners, and unless therefore they quietly submit to the same laws and taxes that govern the people of the land and live with them in a spirit of harmony and equality, their days are numbered indeed. The five articles formulated by the "representatives of labourers, farmers, merchants, students and soldiers"—who may well remind us of the peasants' and soldiers' councils of Russia—and the decree of outlawry that they seek to pass on all Britishers must finally open the eyes of even the most conservative of statesmen, and the evacuation of Hankow—which is now said to be complete—will indeed prove to be the beginning of the end of all unjust privileges of the foreigners in China, unless they quickly remove all cruisers and battleships from the waters of the Yangtsee, and come to terms with the real sovereign power that is enthroned in the hearts of the millions of the land.

THE TASK AHEAD.

The week of conferences has come and gone. One hoped for a clear call for action from a united country. One has heard instead conflicting voices from a dozen platforms and the position has been rendered all the more difficult by the bolt from Delhi. There are, nevertheless, hopeful features. Mahatma Gandhi, the one man above all parties and communities, has resumed his lead in a field that promises most and that is free from party intrigues. The restrained but earnest speeches all over the country with regard to the Delhi tragedy, barring a few discordant notes here and there, show the determination to attack the root causes of such tragedies. As regards the work in the Councils, whatever be the make-believe language of the resolutions of party organisations and the failure of the Congress to give a right lead there are enough signs to show that the country's demand for united action is not lost upon responsible leaders. The changes in Swarajist tactics, even if slight, their informal talks in favour of coalitions, the efforts made by many Madras non-Brahmins and National Home Rule Leaguers to join the Congress, and the offer of the Muslim League to meet the Congress at a Round Table to tackle the Hindu-Muslim dispute, all these facts and others are unmistakable signs of a disposition to work in unison. The heart is often more eloquent than cold and rigid words.

The hopeful feature of the situation is the emphasis laid by the Congress, the Madras non-Brahmin Conference and some other institutions on constructive work in the country. Even those who fix their gaze on the Councils have by now recognised that their strength in the Councils is, in the last analysis, proportionate only to the organisation of the masses who support them. The constructive programme chalked out at Bardoli, though scoffed at then, is now acknowledged by all parties and communities to be the true source of strength. Even the limited experience with this programme has strengthened the country's faith in it. Its utility at the present juncture is incalculable. That programme, if it is also made to include the work of organising the industrial workers and the peasants, alone can allay the raging communal fever. An earnest khaddar worker, tramping through villages like old Acharya Ray, brings peace and bread to poor Hindus and Muslims alike. We also remember how in 1921 many pickets at liquor shops were blessed by old dames of all communities, as the anti-liquor propaganda had weaned their sons from drink, if only for a time. We trust that every Congress Committee will resume, without any further delay, its work in every item of the constructive programme. We should have much preferred the Congress making the habitual use of khaddar by its members absolutely voluntary. The unwise decision which it has actually taken is one which will be a most formidable obstacle in the way of carrying out the constructive programme because it will, instead of strengthening the Congress organisation, weaken it by preventing a large number of otherwise willing and efficient workers from joining it. Mr. Satyamurti refers to the adoption of Sinn Fein methods and the establishment of parallel institutions of Government. But this end cannot be achieved without proper organisation of the industrial workers and peasants—a task to which Congress leaders like him have hitherto rendered mere lip-service.

The most important item of the constructive programme for the immediate future is the promotion of inter-communal harmony. The question of Hindu-Muslim tension, in particular, must be taken up by responsible leaders immediately. It is a pity no organised attempt has been made to solve this problem since the Delhi Conference. A kind of fatalism seems to have crept over all our leaders with regard to this problem and they have hitherto left things to adjust themselves, waiting for something to turn up and solve the problem. The result is that riots alone have turned up and have culminated in the Delhi outrage, which is a greater blow to Islam and the country than to Hinduism. The Congress, the leading non-communal institution, ought to have taken up the task of conciliation at once and almost exclusively. It has only left the matter in the hands of the Working Committee which has delegated the function to the President. Delay is always dangerous, it is especially so at this juncture. It is true that the country has shown rare restraint in dealing with the Delhi murder. But it has done so in the earnest hope that the leaders will come to close grips with the communal problem immediately.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

POWERS AND RECRUITMENT

IV.

Much of the congestion of work at the Police Station arises from the circumstance that the police are saddled with duties which belong properly to the province of other bodies and the inevitable and natural result of this harnessing to more coaches than one, handicaps the force in the discharge of their proper duties. A great improvement in the outturn of work would be effected by a systematic whittling down of certain duties of the force and their relegation to other public bodies.

The Courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates in the morning are attended by a number of police officers from the various divisions who prosecute in cases coming under local Acts. The hawker nuisance, and offences against sanitary rules and regulations belong more properly to municipal functions and prosecutions in such cases should be within the province of the Municipality. Likewise cases involving cruelty to animals should be directed to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the officers of which should be invested with the powers of police officers within certain limits. Further there are areas in the city under control of the force which ought to be policed by the various public or semi-public bodies who utilise the area—for instance, the Bombay Port Trust should find their own police in the Dock and Water areas relieving the Bombay Police of their supervision in those sections. The principle is already in actual practice in the Railway lines which are within the province of the Railway Police. Till recently, offences under the Opium and Akbari Acts came within the purview of Police investigation but the rule has now received active sanction in practice of directing the inquiry in such cases to the Excise or Customs Department which has been organised for that purpose. It will then be readily conceded that the time has now arrived for the further devolution of power from the City Police to other bodies, and the police force should be restricted in their duties to the inquiries into crimes proper, if the force is to keep pace with the latest methods and devices of the great underword of crime.

Perennial Controversy.

The recruitment of officers and men to the cadre of the police force is a perennial subject of controversy in the press and in the official bureaus. Of late, we have been suffering from a surfeit of the nostrum in season and out of season, that improvement in the police department must be effected by an increase in pay and prospects. But there is one aspect of the problem which has not received the attention it deserves. Any increase in the emoluments must witness a corresponding increase in the merit and qualifications of candidates; for, clearly, no amount of scale-revision will place a police officer beyond the range of temptation if the standard of his honesty has not been improved by the influence of a higher education. Now that the Universities are turning out graduates in large numbers and of good physique, consequent upon the increased attention to physical culture bestowed by schools and colleges now-a-days, one is tempted to ask why a department like the police should not have a large number of University men in its personnel. While it is true that the graduate does not look with favour on a police job, under the notion that it is not meant for a straight man, no serious attempt has been made to get at the graduate and to invite him in. Whether the graduate's notion about the status of the police is correct or otherwise, it is shared by a large body of the intelligent public who do not regard the police as a cluster of angels—for which unfortunate opinion the Indian police have to thank nobody but themselves. In London, it is considered a distinction to serve in the force, and, while the London policeman is not above taking a tip for services rendered, and having a quiet talk with the bar-maid behind the bar-parlour, he is generally regarded as the soul of honesty and the real guardian of the law in its best sense.

The Peela—Pagdi.

The lowest rung of the police ladder, however, the police constable, is a sufficiently educated fellow, who knows the vernacular script and is capable of intelligent application to work. There is no truth, whatever, in the reckless assertion by the "Indian National Herald" the other day that the police constable is recruited from the class of mill workers, and that a better class of men should be secured. The police constable stands head and shoulders over the mill-worker and has a better sense of dignity, keeping his wife and children at home without employing them in the mills

(Continued on Page 10.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Way Out.

President Coolidge has found a way out of the unpleasant predicament in which he found himself when the House of Representatives in discussing Mr. Butler's bill to build more cruisers showed a marked feeling for strengthening and enlarging the American Navy. He loves to declare his faith in pacifism, so do the American people, so long as it is a case of telling European nations not to be naughty and fight amongst themselves. But when American public opinion is impressed by the fact that the race for armaments instead of being definitely off in conformity with the Washington Treaty, is actually on in Europe, it wants to be on the safe side and relegate pacifism to the copy-book texts. "Very well," the President says "compete in the race but do not earmark a special sum for your expenses in the national budget." Hardly a dignified method to seek a way out.

A Slap in the Face.

The Tirana Treaty between Italy and Albania has caused quite a stir in the already excited atmosphere of Central European politics. The more Britain denies officially any interest in Italian ambitions in Albania, the less are her protests that she wants to assume and continue an attitude of non interference in Balkan affairs believed in Belgrade, where Mr. Nintchitch, the Jugo Slav Foreign Minister, and with him the whole cabinet resigned immediately after the conclusion of the Italo-Alabanian treaty. Jugo-Slavia regards it as a slap in the face, as a definite attempt to establish an Italian protectorate in the sphere of the Balkans, and it holds that Italy could not have taken this step which is in effect an unfriendly act towards Jugo-Slavia without the secret support of Britain. The Tirana Treaty is sure to lead to a number of inter-state complications in the Balkans.

How to Release Them.

The Bengal detenues have now been in prison for more than two years. Their imprisonment has been condemned by all important conferences irrespective of party or community. Rai Bahadur Janu Nath Mazumdar informs us that the detenues cost the tax-payers two lakhs per month. To those that have eyes to see, it should be clear that no Ministry in Bengal is safe so long as the detenues are neither released nor brought to trial. That the bureaucracy should defy this universal condemnation of its policy is a piece of irresponsibility which the country can no longer ignore. There is involved in this an issue of the greatest constitutional importance. Is it going to be a reign of law or of tyranny? That is the question at issue, nothing less. It may primarily affect Bengal, but it is bound to react adversely on the whole country. No party, no community can afford to connive at the principle of personal liberty being indefinitely trampled upon. If all parties and all communities could give a tangible expression to their condemnation of Government's policy and could unitedly carry on an effective boycott of all foreign cloth on a larger scale than was possible during the anti-partition agitation, we could not only release the Bengal detenues or the Akali prisoners but could also hasten the release of all the rest of us who are behind invisible bars. Mahatma Gandhi is abroad again, let us all rally round him.

Gandhiji's Photo in Schools.

We give our whole-hearted support to the resolution of Mr. M. Singarvelu, Chairman, Education Committee of the Madras Corporation, recommending that "the picture of Mahatma Gandhi be placed in every Corporation school by the side of that of the King-Emperor." The educative value of pictures of heroes is recognised the world over. And Mr. Singarvelu does not exaggerate when he states in his note to the Education Committee: "The daily contact of these children in our schools with the picture of this holy man will daily bring before their memory the simple and yet noble ideals for which he stands." To Indians at any rate Mahatma Gandhi is nearer and dearer than any other man alive and his picture is a beautiful symbol of our loyalty to our country. His picture, besides, has a directness of appeal which is lacking in many of the pictures hanging on our school walls. We would go a step further than Mr. Singarvelu and suggest that all the school readers for our boys and girls should contain in brief the lives and teachings of our natoinal heroes. That is a lesson which we should not fail to learn from England.

A Good Beginning.

The results of the Inter M. B. B. S. examination were declared by the Bombay University on Wednesday. From Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, which sent up for the first time 33 students, 27 were successful including one lady student, who topped the list and secured, besides a First class, two out of the three University scholarships. The percentage of results of this college is 77.1, compared with 51.8 of the whole result in the University list which was taken under the new regulations. Dr. Jivraj Mehta and his colleagues deserve to be heartily congratulated on the excellent beginning they have made in the endeavour to impart education of a type absolutely equal to Western teaching standards in medicine. The non-official Indian medical talent in Bombay which co-operated in this work has every reason to be satisfied with these first fruits of success, which, we hope, is a prelude to still greater achievements.

Men and Matters.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai is like Harold Lloyd: he is still in hot water. But Dewan Bahadur Haribhai Desai finds himself now in very placid waters, having reached the safe haven of a Ministership.

* * * *

But in Dalal Street they are in turbid waters. In the hurry to deny the accuracy of news which is recognised everywhere in Bombay as authentic, the "Herald" has forgotten to get the Rao Saheb out of the hot water. Perhaps, he regrets now the confidence he placed in the "Herald."

* * *

It is sad, but human nature being what it is, when a man becomes a Minister under the Montford Reforms regime, he expects a salary and he wants it to be a large one too. In the Central Provinces they once tried to create two-rupee Ministers but the attempt failed. Ministerial ideas of financial sacrifice are naturally different from those entertained by people who do not wish to be Ministers.

* * *

A man may be willing to be a Minister without portfolio, if the portfolio is small and the salary large, but a Minister without salary is an unthinkable proposition.

* * *

So when Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, the Swarajist Whip, moves a motion in the ensuing session of the Bengal Legislative Council for the refusal of Ministers' salaries, the Ministerial Party, a conglomerate body consisting of Independents and the Muslim bloc, will refuse to pass the refusal motion.

* * *

We live now-a-days in the politics of gestures. The Liberals expect Lord Birkenhead to make a gesture to them and send out the Statutory Commission earlier. The Nationalist Parties in India will refuse to budge an inch from their present position in regard to the bureaucracy when the latter makes a gesture, unless, as the phrase goes, there is a "change of heart."

* * *

If Mr. Sarkar's motion for refusing the Ministers' salaries is only a gesture of discontent against the appointment of the particular Ministers selected, it will be a constitutional move dear to every Liberal heart. But if it is to be a first move in the process of Ministry-breaking, it is in the present circumstances bound to fail. Why do legislators who say that they will not touch Dyarchy even with a pair of tongs continue in the Councils, instead of doing constructive work outside? Gandhiji is ready and active again to show them the way.

* * *

Apropos of our serial articles on the police force in Bombay, a correspondent has presented us with a correction and a suggestion.

* * *

He tilts at our taunt that the Deputy Commissioner, C.I.D., is not an experienced head of the department knowing naught of the high-ways and by-ways of the City. Mr. Canty, the present D. C., we are told, rose from the lowest rung of the ladder in the City Police, and if he knows not the by-ways, well, who then does"?

* * *

Well, truth to tell, we knew what we were writing about. Th fact is—the post of D. C. of the C. I. D. is not, as a rule, filled by an official who is well in with men and things; the case of Mr. Canty is that of a lucky coincidence, but it has not always been so and will not be so if Mr. Canty retires or is removed to another branch. This is the very rare case of a ranker rising to the highest job in the C. I. D.—and the exception proves the rule.

* * *

Now we come to the suggestion—and that is the question of the Divisional Superintendents. Our correspondent cites the case of the Circle Inspectors of the Calcutta City Police who, he avers, correspond to the Divisional Superintendents here. They are not good-for-nothing fellows, he says, but hard workers, having definite charges and being deputed to investigate in a particular type of cases. Our correspondent's moral is, therefore: Make our Superintendent work on the same lines and not merely make a pretence of work.

* * *

Good idea! If the Superintendents are going to stay and are not going to be scrapped, our correspondent's suggestion should be feasible.

* * *

"The man who asks inconvenient questions is a perplexing problem," says a Member of Parliament. The schoolboy has more vivid ideas on the subject. He thinks such a man—usually the examiner—is a disgusting fellow.

* * *

"Your cat is strangely marked?" "Yes, my husband is writing a new book in a hurry and he doesn't look where he wipes his pen", replied the wife of the famous novelist.

AMERICANS FOLLOW SUIT.

LESSONS OF THE FLIGHT.

GULF AREA BAD FOR AVIATION

SIR S HOARES IMPRESSIONS

KARACHI, Jan. 7.

Interviewed shortly after his arrival by a representative of the Associated Press, Sir Samuel Hoare said that he had a very comfortable journey and that the flight had been extremely well-managed. The storm which they encountered at Jask, was the worst he had ever seen. At first, they classed it as a local one which, they thought, they could soon get out of; but with the progress of the machine, they soon found that it was impossible to find their bearings. He regarded the return of the "Hercules" to Jask as a wonderful achievement. They were flying in semi-darkness at 7.15 in the morning and found it impossible to turn the machine without the risk of coming into contact with uneven land. This meant that they had to go out to the sea for several miles in order to turn the machine in safety, and in doing so, they came to within 20 feet of the surface of the water, and then they gradually moved inland towards Jask. He had nothing but praise for Captain Woolley, the Pilot and Captain Johnson, the Navigator, whose successful negotiations of the sand storm were remarkable. After landing at Jask, they were forcibly reminded of the East, by having themselves and their luggage transported on camels to the local Telegraph Station quarters. At Pasni the Khan of Keat presented him with a beautiful Persian carpet and the local Sardar gave him as a sword moment of his visit. He was grateful for the assistance rendered by the Telegraph Department at Jask through Mr. James and also for the help given by the two sloops, "Lotus" and Cyclamen" with whom they exchanged greeting messages everyday regarding weather reports.

LESSONS OF FLIGHT.

Referring to the lessons of the flight, the Air Minister said that the Gulf area was recognised as being very bad for aviation purposes, but it had been safely navigated with no more delay than would have occurred in the case of an ordinary steamship, which meant that, with the assurance of pilots and navigators, flights of this kind could be accomplished with ease and safety. When they left Jask this morning, they flew at an altitude of 9,000 feet against the wind, and their speed was slightly less than 100 miles per hour, though, as far as Iraq, they were able to do 120 miles per hour. At Pasni, they were spared another long camel journey by the erection of a tent near the landing ground, in which they had lunch.

Lady Hoare, Sir Samuel Hoare said, had stood the journey remarkably well and had nothing to complain of. He was fully convinced that the flight had demonstrated the safety and utility of long-distance air-travel.—A. P.

"HERCULES" IN KARACHI

PIONEER OF LONDON-INDIA AEROPLANE SERVICE

KARACHI, Jan. 6.

Not for many years did the public of Karachi witness such an epoch-making event as that which occurred at 23 minutes past 5, this afternoon, the arrival of the air liner "Hercules" with the Air Minister and Lady Hoare and party on board, incidentally signalising the inauguration the London-India aeroplane passenger and mail services. Shortly after 4 o'clock, the road leading from Karachi City to the Royal Air Force Aerodrome, commenced to be heavily congested with vehicular traffic of all kinds, conveying eager crowds to welcome the Air Minister and party. A wireless message received from the "Hercules," while still in flight, announced that it was expected to land at 25 minutes past five. The local visibility was, however, bad owing to the air having been heavily charged with clouds of dust due to last night's sand storm, and the "Hercules" could not be seen until 5 minutes before the actual descent. Suddenly, escorted by the two Royal Air Force Aeroplanes which had journeyed to Pasni specially to meet it, it was seen approaching from the west immediately below the setting sun. Two minutes later, the three aeroplanes picturesquely encircled the aerodrome and effected a perfect landing amidst loud cheers from the large body of spectators. A moment later, Sir Samuel Hoare and party descended from the liner, immaculately dressed, and looking as though they had emerged from a drawing room within the confines of their own homes. This was a matter of great astonishment to the majority of the crowd who witnessed their arrived.

The Commissioner-in-Sind, having received the Air Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare inspected the Guard of Honour furnished by the airmen of the Royal Air Force Depot. Afterwards, many prominent officials and non-officials of Karachi were presented to him, including Major-General Cooke, General Officer Commanding Sind-Rajputana District, Wing-Commander R. J. Rone, Commanding the Royal Air Force Depot at Karachi, Sir Montagu Webb and Miss Barbara Webb.

The Air Minister then thanked the Pilot and the Navigator for their splendid services, thus far, on the voyage, and in company with Lady Hoare motored to Government House. As the car passed through Government House, a salute was fired by the 13th Heavy Battery of the Royal Air Artil-

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS IN ASSEMBLY

WHO WILL GET FIRST SEATS?

SWARAJISTS AS OPPOSITION

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

As the forthcoming session of the Third Legislative Assembly draws nearer, an important question has begun to engage serious attention of those responsible for arranging seats in the Chamber. It will be remembered that one of the first acts of Mr. Patel when he assumed Presidentship was to sanction the seating rearrangements on a party basis in a manner which allotted front seats to all parties in certain proportion, also keeping in view, the claims, of individuals like Sir Siwaswamy Iyer who were granted front seats irrespective of their party following. Thus while the Swarajists were given ten front seats, Independents got five, Europeans two and Government ten.

The old assembly chamber permitted such seating arrangements. But the new Chamber in the Council house which is going to be the permanent abode of the Assembly has few front seats. These are only twenty of which Government alone will require 8 for the members of the Executive Council and foreign secretary. Out of 12 it remains to be seen how seats are divided on party basis. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar according to advices from Madras has already put in a claim for Swarajists being treated as the main opposition party, with a strength which he expects should exceed 50. Mr. Jinnah too expects his Independent group to come up to 25. There are Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Jayakar's men who should form another 16. Europeans will be 10. As to whether Muslim parliamentary party which existed but in name in the last Assembly will be made to function as a party remains to be seen. The adjustment of the front seats on party lines is thus presenting a more difficult problem than it has done hitherto. A solution such as could correspond to proportionate strength of the parties is being sought.

SEATS ON MERIT.

It is stated that some prominent members have put in a claim for front seat on personal merit, irrespective of party position. How this riddle will be solved a matter of considerable interest to the parties as well as to the individuals members. No final decision it seems will be taken till the President is elected and gives his consideration to this subject. Mr. Patel whose election is absolutely certain will thus face this important issue as one of very first problems calling for fair and impartial adjustment of the conflicting claims.

PORTUGAL'S DEBT TO BRITAIN.

FIRST INSTALMENT AUTHORISED.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Lisbon.—The Official Gazette has published a decree authorising immediate payment to the British Treasury of the first instalment of 125 thousand sterling towards the Portuguese debt.—Reuter's Special.

lery. A dinner has been arranged in honour of the Air Minister's visit. The "Hercules" will depart for Jodhpur to-morrow morning at 1 o'clock, where the night will be spent, before proceeding to Delhi.

SIR S .HOARE'S PROGRAMME

FLIGHT OVER FRONTIER TRACTS.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

According to the present arrangements, Sir Samuel Hoare and party will reach Delhi at 12-30 p.m. to-morrow and will be the guests of the Viceroy at the Viceregal Lodge. All Civil and Military Officers of the Government of India will present to welcome him at the aerodrome in New Cantonment.

On Monday, the 17th January, the Air Minister and party proceeded to Ambala where they lunch at the R R C. Mess, and then go to Lahor arriving there about 1-45 p.m., where they will be the guests of the Governor of Punjab. On the 18th January, they will lunch at Rawalpindi and will be the guests of the Commissioner in the evening. On the 19th, a visit will be paid to Arawali, and inspections will be held on that and the following day. On the 21st, the Khyber Pass will be inspected by road. On the 22nd thre will eb a long flight of 480 miles from Peshwar to Quetta with lunch at Miranshah and visits to Bannu and Fort Sandeman. The 23rd and the 24th January will be spent at Quetta. On the 25th, the Air Minister will fly 485 miles to Bibaim, reaching here about 5'oclock after lunching at Multan. There he will halt till the 30th, when he may return by rail or by air with the Viceroy. Sir Samuel Hoare will leave Delhi on the 3rd February for Jodhpur, and proceeding via Hydcrabad (Sind) will arrive in Karachi on the 5th February.—A. P.

JODHPUR, Jan. 7.

"Hercules" landed at Jochpur safely and leaves for Delhi To-day.

NATIONALISTS' DEMAND APOLOGY.

BRITISHERS TO BE DECLARED "OUTLAWS."

FOREIGNERS BESIEGED BY MOBS.

Latest messages show that Americans have also begun to learn Hankow

Earlier messages from China indicate that British evacuation from Hankow is complete. By 6 p.m. on Tuesday, it was dangerous for any foreigner to appear in the British Concession. Evacuation Commenced at 9-30 p.m. and was completed by 2 a.m. without any untoward hitch

Chinese nationals have formulated what are known as the "Five Articles" to be presented to the British Consul demanding compliance of the terms within 72 hours. The articles include, among others, a peremptory apology and indemnity from Britain for the loss of Chinese lives on the 3rd instant. Gunboats should be sent away, boycott should be strengthened and the Britishers should be proclaimed outlaws.

It is reported that anti-Bolshevist General Sunchuan Fang has captured Fuyang. Reports from Canton speak of Chiang Kaishek's plan of directing a new attack on Hangchow.

'HUMILIATING BLOW TO BRITISH PRESTIGE."

AMERICANS EVACUATING.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN LEAVE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Shanghai.—According to private advices from Hankow by arrangement with the Chinese military authorities, the British have resumed control of the concessions and the Chinese soldiery except military police have been withdrawn, but confirmation of this is lacking. On the other hand the latest naval wireless message from Hankow despatched last night states that the British concession there is still in the hands of the Chinese military forces and the American women and children are now being evacuated.—Reuter.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LIVES.

NAVAL REINFORCEMENT FROM U. S.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Washington.—The Navy Department announces that reinforcements consisting of 2 cruisers, 3 destroyers, 1 submarine and 400 marines are being despatched to Nicaragua in order to enable Admiral Latimer thoroughly to protect American lives and property.—Reuter.

THE "FIVE ARTICLES"

OUTLAWRY OF BRITISH TO BE DECLARED

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Hankow.—Representatives of labourers, farmers, merchants, students and soldiers have formulated five articles, which, if approved by the Canton Government, will be presented to the British Consul to-day, demanding compliance within 72 hours. Article one demands apology and indemnity from Britain in respect of those killed and wounded on 3rd January, punishment of the British uniformed men who used force and who must be handed over to the Chinese authorities and abolition of all volunteers. It insists that gunboats should be sent away. Chinese in the British Concession must no longer carry arms and wear uniforms. The Chinese Government should send armed police to the British Concession where the headquarters of the garrison and troops should be established.

The remaining articles require the organisation of the Economic Boycotting Committee and the establishment of boycotting of the British Committee in Wuhan. They finally urge that telegrams should be circulated all over the world 'declaring outlawry of the British."—Reuter.

BRITISH EVACUATION COMPLETED

HEAD QUARTERS IN CHARGE OF CHINESE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Hankow Jan. 5.—By six last evening, it was very dangerous for any foreigner to appear in British Concession. British volunteers who had been standing by all afternoon and evening, by arrangement with the Chinese authorities commenced evacuation at 9.30 in the evening with rifles, ammunition, Lewis guns, etc. They were taken to a place where warships were moored, in lorries and private cars with the Chinese troops on footboards as a precaution against the mobs. Evacuation was carried out without any hitch by two in the morning. Many of the British residents were besieged by howling mobs after evacuation.

The headquarters is now in charge of the Chinese soldiery and pickets and soldiers are keeping order. In the morning, the population were surprised by the fact that the Concession will be allowed to be taken over without any defence. All Chinese workers of the British firms were called out to attend an anti-British mass meeting in the morning and delinquents were forced to attend.—Reuter.

DESECRATION OF BRITISH WAR MEMORIAL.

CANTONESE FOREIGN MINISTER APOLOGISES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

It is authoritatively learnt that Eugen Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister at Hankow has tendered the most profound apologies to the British Consul General for the desecration of the British war memorial and damage done to it by the mob.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF HANKOW.

PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Eugene Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister who is much in the picture at present, was born in the British West Indies. He speaks and writes English well and dresses in the English style.

Papers agree that the evacuation of Hankow is a humiliating blow to British prestige in the Far East.—Reuter's Special.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ARRIVING AT HONGKONG.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Hongkong.—Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, new Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, has arrived.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN HANKOW QUIET

CHINESE MILITARY STILL GUARDING CONCESSION.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Shanghai.—The situation in Hankow is quiet. Chinese military police are still guarding the British Concession in conjunction with British Naval and Marine forces who have landed and are on the best of terms with the Chinese guard.

There is evidence that more moderate elements in the Nationalist Government deprecate the incidents like those which occurred on January 4th but the unknown factor is the power they possess over the left wing.—Reuter.

BRITISH RESUME CONTROL OF CONCESSION.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Hankow.—By an arrangement with the Chinese military authorities, the British have resumed control of the Concession and the Chinese soldiery except the military police have been withdrawn.—Reuter.

CAPTURE OF FUYANG

VICTORY FOR SUNCHUANGITES?

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Shanghai Jan. 6.—It is reported that anti-Bolshevist General Sunchuan Fang has captured Fuyang, twenty miles from Hangchow. If this is true it means that Sunchuangites have gained a decisive victory, for Fuyang is one of the chef Southern points of attack on Hangchow.

Reports from Canton indicate that Cantonese General Issimo Chiang Kaishek is leaving Wuhan to direct the new attack on Hangchow.—Reuter.

PROBABLE OPPONENT OF GENE TUNNEY.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

St. Louis.—Rickard has six candidates in mind to oppose Gene Tunney, namely, Dempsey, Berlenbach, Charkey, Delaney, Paolino and Maloney. Rickard will hold elimination contests the survivor of which will fight Dempsey for the right to meet Tunney.—Reuter's Special.

EVIDENCE OF GOOD-WILL AND SYMPATHY.

LORD SINHA IN BOMBAY

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE ACT

The Right Hon. Lord Sinha, who had been to England in last April to recoup his health, arrived here yesterday afternoon by the P. & O. mail steamer "S. S. Ranchi". The bracing weather of the British Isles, seems to have made a salutory effect upon the constitution of his Lordship. In an interview which his Lordship gave to our representative, Lord Sinha expressed satisfaction at the recouperation of his health.

Asked about the forthcoming Statutory Commission, His Lordship declined to make any definite statement as he was not in close touch with the politics of the day. His Lordship, however, assured that there was ample evidence of goodwill and sympathy on every sde. "But what do the responsible members of the Hou-e of Commons think about the general progress of the Reform Act?" interrupted our representative. "I have not studied that question at all", replied his Lordship. "I am no longer a politician now. I should rather not express any opinion on it."

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE ACT.

Requested to throw some light on the appointment of two members from the Indian Judiciary to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, His Lordship observed that a bill called "The Judicial Committee Act" had been passed by the House of Lords at the end of last March. The purpose of that bill was to provide salary to two judges for India, selected

Lord Sinha who arrived in India on Friday by s. s. Ranchi.

from either the Indian Bench or the Bar. A sum of £4,000 was sought to be raised, half of it from the British Exchequer and the other half from the Government of India if the Legislative Assembly was pleased to grant it. His Lordship further added that two judges had already been appointed to the Judicial Committee for India on a nominal salary of £400 each for a year. This was a meagre salary and hence more money was wanted to make larger and adequate provision for those judges. The Judicial Committee Act was carried through the Lords but it was dropped in the Commons for want of time. Lord Sinha, however, expects that the Bill will be reintroduced in the Lower House any time this year, and there is every likelihood that it will be passed.

GREATLY SHOCKED.

Asked whether he had learnt about Swami Sraddhanandji's assassination on the steamer, His Lordship very much deplored in the incident and said he was greatly shocked by the sad news. "Can you suggest any remedy to alleviate the Hindu-Muslim tension?" "No", replied His Lordship, "The remedy is not easy to find under the circumstances. Mutual goodwill is the only remedy I can think of."

Lord Sinha did not choose to state his views on the work of the Round Table Conference that is holding its session in South Africa nowadays. He said he would not give any opinion on the point till he had studied the question properly.

His Lordship left for Calcutta last evening by the Imperial Mail.

"RENOWN" LEAVES ENGLISH SHORES

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The train conveying the Duke and Duches of York arrived at Portsmouth Dockyard at one in the afternoon in bright sunshine and drew up the railway jetty along-side which Renown was moored. The Dutchess appeared fascinated with the Renown and was heard to remark to the Prince of Wales "Doesn't she look just beautiful?" Renown sailed at 1-30 amid an outburst of cheers.—Reuter's Special Service.

"A PERMANENT DUTY."

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

MAHATMA ON KHADDAR

ECONOMIC ASPECT

COMILLA, Jan. 7.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press in regard to the resolution passed at the Gauhati Congress, with particular reference to the view expressed by Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., Gandhiji said: "I tender my congratulations to Mr. Goswami upon his frank statement on khaddar. It should clear the atmosphere of cant, hypocrisy, and humbug. Khaddar must stand or fall on its own merits. Mr. Goswami betrays a mental attitude which no doubt makes any mention of khaddar repugnant to him. His is not an objection to khaddar as a fetish; but it is an objection to khaddar even as an economic factor, because he says khaddar may be even an economic waste and permanent exclusion of foreign cloth may not be a desirable thing. If I thought like Mr. Goswami, I should also object to the khaddar clause as strongly as he does. The change from ceremonial to habitual wear was not due to my prompting, but I have no hesitation in endorsing the change as desirable and even necessary for the growth of true national life. Politics apart from nationalism I do not understand. I consider the boycott of foreign cloth, not merely as a political expedient but as a permanent duty. I regard it as immediately possible in terms of khaddar if we have the will.

"I go a step further and say that the boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar is the only thing the nation is capable of achieving within a measurable distance of time and since the economic aspect of khaddar includes organisation of the whole nation towards one single effort, it has tremendous political consequences. If, therefore, it is proper and right to those who desire Swaraj and to exclude those who wish to retain the present British domination, it is equally right to restrict the membership of those who desire and work for the boycott of foreign cloth, through active, continuous and persistent khaddar production and sale. It is the beauty of khaddar and not its limitation, as Mr. Goswami suggests, that it is no respector of persons and that it can adorn the body of a Government spy as much as that of a saintly servant of India, whoever he may be, for the nation includes all highest and lowest, the healthy and unhealthy, the good as well as wicked. But it should be the privilege of the good to reform the wicked and serve them.—Free Press.

PURSE TO MAHATMAJI.

COMILLA, Jan. 7.

Gandhiji had a busy time here yetserday. In the morning he granted interviews to Local leaders and visited all departments of the Aboy Ashram and addressed a big meeting of ladies in the evening.

In response to Gandhiji's appeal for funs for the Aboy Ashram, Mr. Kamin Kumar Dutta handed over to Gandhiji a purse of five hundred rupees, largest contribution received so far for the purpose.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI TO VISIT BENARES.

BENARES, Jan. 7.

Gandhiji arrives at Benares to-morrow after-noon, by the Sealdah Express to preside over the anniversary of the local Gandhi Ashram to be held day after to-morrow, in the Town Hall. Mahatmaji will leave Benares after a day, but the ceremony will last for six days. An exhibition of Swadeshi goods, particularly of khadi cloths is being arranged, besides magic lantern lectures, every evening. On the last day, January 14, khaddar will be sold by hawking in the street.—Free Press.

RECEPTION TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

P. Krishna Ayyar, Secretary, South Indians to Bombay, states:—

You may be aware that at a public meeting held on the 12th ulto at Matunga, it was unanimously resolved that during his next visit to Bombay, a Reception and Address on behalf of us all should be accorded to Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar M.L.A. President of the 41st Indian National Congress. Information has just been received that Sjt. Iyengar would pass through Bombay on 16-1-27 on his way to Delhi to attend the Legislative Assembly sessions. The time before the Reception Committee to make all the necessary arrangements is very short and we appeal to you one and all heartily to co-operate with us to make the function a grand success, befitting the large number of South Indians in Bombay. Contributions may be sent to R. Krishna Ayyar, 82/24, Miranda Bldg., Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar.

REBEL LEADER SHOT DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Batavia. It is officially reported from Padang, Sumatra, that the district of Siloengkang has almost completely been evacuated by the population and the leader of the rebels has been shot dead at Siloengkang station.—Reuter.

THE DRIVING FORCE IN CHINA.

ORGANISATION OF THE KUOMINTANG.

A CHINESE NATIONALIST'S REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

The principles and the organisation of the Kuomintang which has, according to recent messages so remarkably succeeded in securing the evacuation of the Britishers from the Cantonese territory, have been admirably described by a great nationalist leader Dr. Ulu in the following words.

The Kuomintang the great political party which has won so many battles recently in the present Chinese civil war, is based upon democratic and Socialistic principles. Its socialistic principles are widely proclaimed, understood and embraced among the 500,000,000 Chinese people. It is the only organised political party in China and through its armies is rapidly conquering and uniting all China.

These important facts were related recently by Dr. C. C. Wu, son of the late Wu Ting-fang and a prominent member of the Kuomintang in the Shanghai Weekly Review.

That there is such a substantial Socialist leaven working throughout China and that it is the basis of a political party which bids fair soon to rule all China constitutes undoubtedly the most important development in the world since the Russian revolution.

China and its next door neighbors of Asia contain considerably more than half the human race. This means that the Socialist leaven will soon spread to the majority of the human beings on this planet all living next door to Russia with a common border several thousand miles long. Such a combination would be absolutely unconquerable by any combination of capitalist powers and would swing the balance of power toward Socialism.

SUN YAT SEN, FOUNDER

First a secret society, which was instrumental in bringing about the downfall of the Manchu dynasty, Kuomintang, which transalted means the National party, took that name in 1912, we are told, and the founder and leader of it was the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who [illegible] revered by the Chinese nation as "the Father of the Republic". It has been [illegible]ice recognized, and assumed its present form in 1924, according to Dr. C. C. [illegible]. At the present time it is the only [illegible]itical party in China in the sense that [illegible]term is known to European and American democracy, he tells us, and it has definite political principles, which have been publicly announced, and adherence to which "entitles any man and any woman, irrespective of nationality, to membership."

Members of the Kuomintang party are Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his Cantonese Army which has advanced steadily northward to the Yangtze River through Hunan Province, and eastward toward Shanghai. The capitulation of Wuchang, on October 10, it was then pointed out, gave the Cantonese Army virtually complete control of the upper Yangtze and enabled the successor of Sun Yat Sen to turn his attention to his next goal, the great port of Shanghai.

The principles of the Kuomintang have been published in book form, according to Dr. Wu, and they are known as the "Three Principles of the People." Dr. Wu points out that the first principle may be translated as the "Principle of the People's Nationalism," and he goes on to say:

INDEPENDENCE

"This doctrine seeks the freedom and independence of the Chinese nation. Europeans will easily recognize it under the name of the doctrine of nationality which liberated Italy and regenerated Germany, and whose influence is still potent to-day in Europe and other parts of the world.

"It was power in bringing about the downfall of the Manchu domination It now seeks the liberation of China from oreign political and economic domination. While emphasizing the peace-loving nature of our people, Dr. Sun calls to them to awake and rise and stand on their own feet. The great Chinese nation must no longer be a semicolonial, or worse still, subcolonial State, to be exploited by foreign imperialism, but should take its rightful place in the family of nations and deal with other members of the family on a footing of equality.

DEMOCRACY

"The second principle is that of the People's Sovereignity or, for short, Democracy. The people should have the vote, initiative, referendum, and recall, of course after due preparation and education. Besides the division of the powers of the Government into the three branches of Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary, Dr. Sun would add two others.

"Under the unwritten constitution of the Chinese Monarchy, while the Emperor possess these three powers by himself, there were two other functions of government with which even he could not interfere. Certain officials were charged with the duty of holding examinations throughout the empire which were theoretically the best means of finding the most suitable recruits for the civil and military service of the country. These examiners were free from outside influence and superior pressure, even of the Emperor, ard may therefore be likened to judiciary independence. There were, again, other officials who were known as censors and whose duty it was to impeach any and every official, be he the highest in the realm, if he was guilty of nay wrongdoing. The Emperor not only could not interfere with the exercise of this function, but was, not infrequently, the subject of censure himself. These two government functions, unique in Chinese political theory, Dr. Sun would have preserved, and together with the orthodox triple division of western political science, constitute the 'Five Power Government.'"

SOCIALISM.

The third principle of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's scheme of government, we are told, is that of "People's Livelihood," which some people define as Socialism. But Dr. Sun's doctrine, he assures us, while providing for an improvement in the economic welfare of the people in general, and of the original and laboring populations in particular, such as may be found to-day in the statute books of Germany of England, has two important characteristics, namely—

"1. Preventing land from being monopolized by a few whether speculators of 'land sharks.' Whith this end in view, there should be land legislation providing that landowners should themselves report to the Government the value of their holdings. Land taxation is to be based on such report, and in order to guard against the tendency of low valuation, the Government is to have the option of purchase at the same figure. Such legislation would be especially beneficial in cities. Not only would considerable revenue be derived from land taxation (bearing in mind that in China rural land is taxed, however lightly, whereas urban land, no matter how valuable, does not pay a single cash of land tax), but what is more important from a sociological point of view, the rapid rise of land values to prohibitive heights, which is deplored by students of municipal affairs, would to some extent be prevented. When I was in Canton, legislation was being drafted along these lines to be applied to the cities of Kwangtung.

"2. ENTERPRISES WHICH ARE MONOPOLISTIC IN CHARACTER, OR WHICH ARE VITAL TO THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE PEOPLE, SHOULD NOT BE LEFT TO PRIVATE EXPLOITATION, BUT SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE STATE."

EVOLUTIONARY METHODS.

In carrying out these principles, Dr. Wu points out, Dr. Sun did not contemplate that the project could be realized all at once. Some things could be done immediately, he tells us, while others would require a period of preparation, more or less lengthy. Thus, for example, it is noted, to give universal suffrage to the people—not to mention the initiative and the other instruments whereby modern democracies exercise their sovereign rights—without previous training and education would be nothing short of disastrous, and so it is explained that—

"Dr. Sun contemplated three periods of preparation in the execution of his program. The first would be that of military dictatorship when peace and order would be established. The second would be the period of political tutelage, when the prime task would be, as has been said by a famous publicist, to 'educate our masters.' The third and final period would be the constitutional, when a written constitution would be the fundamental law of the land."

COMMUNISTS NOT STRONG

Regarding the extent of Communist influence in the Kuomintang, Dr. Wu says:

"When three years ago, the Communists requested admission into the Kuomintang, Dr. Sun gave them permission to come into the party on the same condition that anybody else has to observe, viz., adherence to the party principles. Needless to add, not every Communist is a member of the Kuomintang, and those who are members form a very small percentage of the Kuomintang."

Dr. Wu also emphatically denies that the Kuomintang is divided into a Left and a Right Wing. These terms he informs us, are currently used to designate, on the one hand, those Kuomintang members who are concurrently Communists or who have leanings toward Communism, and, on the other hand, those who are not. He proceeds as follows:

"It may be convenient for outsiders to us such terms, but I think it is highly improper for Kuomintang members to employ them. There should not be Left and Rights in the party, but only those who honestly believe in Dr. Sun's triple principle."

BIG BUSINESS AHEAD.

RUSH OF INQUIRIES FROM CALCUTTA

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE PROSPECTS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The London correspondent to the "Statesman" states optimistic views regarding cotton trade prospects are expressed by leaders of the Lancashire industry, but it is felt that a definite improvement can carcely be expected in the opening weeks of 1927—during the past few days the Manchester Market has been distinctly busier and some spinners and manufacturers have booked more orders that for a long time past, there has been a decidedly larger demand from India for cloth and Manchester merchants have received many cablegrams from abroad, especially Calcutta seeking quotations over a wide range of goods. Already a substantial trade has been done chiefly for the light fabrics and one of the biggest merchants said to-day "big business is pending and there is every hope of its being arranged during the next week or two."

DYARCHY IN BENGAL

ONLY 2 MINISTERS?

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The Government of Bengal having taken the initiative in an endeavour to revive the reforms in Bengal by proposing to make a demand for ministers salaries, party circles are once again busy discussing the action of the Government and the chance of carrying the vote through the Council. The fixing of the number of ministers at two had created rather an interesting situation, and it is believed that the selection of the personnel will present a problem more difficult of solution than the canvassing of support for passing the salaries. There are at least two candidates, each with an influential following for one Mahomedan ministership, and either of them if left out can deflect a considerable group from the Ministerial benches. It is not considered likely that both Ministers will be Mahomedans, as in that case, considering the communal situation in the province, the entire Hindu element Swarajist and non-Swarajist will present a united and standing opposition to the Ministry. Apart from this view of matted, Sir Abdur Rahim, leader of one of the Moslem groups explained the constitutional as well as practical aspects of the question, and on both grounds deplored the limiting of the number of ministers to two. He held that this was a reverse of what the authors of the Reforms had contemplated, namely, that in the three Presidency towns, there should not be less than three Ministers as against four Executive Councillors. Even in the Punjab, which had formerly two minsiters, the Governor had appointed three ministers, as against two executive councillors. He was convinced that in the present state of political and party divisions, three ministers would be likely to lead to more stability in the Transferred subjects than two. Moreover, it could not be said that there was not enough work in Bengal for three ministers. According to the leader of the strong Moslem group which can turn the balance either way, the chances of passing the Ministers salaries on 17th instant are very bright. Indeed he would even go so far as to say that the demand would be carried by an overwhelming majority.—A. P.

REFUSAL OF MINISTER'S SALARY

MOTION IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The agenda of the Bengal Legislative Council, which commences on January 10, includes a motion for the refusal of Ministers' salaries in the name of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, the Swarajist whip.—Free Press.

BACK TO PUBLIC LIFE

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL AND LIBERAL PARTY.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Sir Herbert Samuel has consented to become President of the Paddington Liberal Association. This is the first public indication of his intention to resume his active connection with the Liberal Party.—Reuter's Special Service.

U. S. A. NAVAL SUPPLY BILL

AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has adopted an amendment to the Naval Supply Bill providing for the construction of an airship to replace Shenandoah at a cost of four and a half million dollars.—Reuter's Special

UNITY WITHIN A YEAR.

MR. S. IYENGAR'S APPEAL TO PARTIES.

CONGRESS A NUCLEUS FOR NATIONAL GOVT.

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, was given a warm reception at the Triplicane Beach this evening, when some of the delegates who had attended the Congress, recounted their impressions.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., said the whole country looked to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar for a lead. As compared with 1923, in all the Provinces, the total number of Swarajists who succeeded in the elections, was larger. While their strength in the Assembly was 43 in 1923, it was now 53. He was sure that, under Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, they would join with other Nationalists and threw out the Finance Bill in April next.

Mr. Satyamurti said that Gauhati only carried out the mandate of the people. The object of the Swarajists was gradual displacement of the British Government by a "national government." They were all waiting for Mr. Gandhi to lead them, and when he did so, "it would mean the death-knell of the present Government."

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, thanked them for the reception and said that they should try to use the Congress as a nucleus for establishing a "national government." He appealed to the leaders of all parties to join the Congress and demand Swaraj with one voice. He wished all anti-Congress newspapers which were doing pro-Government work were boycotted by Indians. He assured the audience that he would work for unity and achieve it within a year. He appealed to all Madrasis to prepare for the next Congress and make it a success.—A. P.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 8)

like the mill-worker. He is, therefore, the sole support of the family an is exposed to extraordinary temptations if accorded a low standard of wages

A Useless Appendage

One branch of the City Police, to wit, the Mounted Police, appears to be an useless appendage to the Force at the present days Time was when the Mounted Police rendered important service in times of grave public disorder like strikes and riots and during crowded holidays. But experience has shown that armed police lorries (L. Division) are more serviceable and certainly less expensive and the armed police have now been constituted on a definite and more organised basis. The Mounted Police now confine themselves to display on ceremonial occasions, at times, they patrol in the northern areas of the city at night time when the scare of dacoities takes hold of the locality, but the ceaseless chatter and laughter of these men whilst on patrol gives evil-doers early warning of their arrival who would be green horns, indeed, if they walked into the arms of the Mounted Police.

A Few Suggestions

Summarising our views on police administration, we would, at the risk of being tedious, again advocate:

(a) The abolition if superintendantships,

(b) The dead-level basis of Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors,

(c) Devolution of powers and areas to other public bodies,

(d) Half the estimates of the C.I.D. to be borne by the Political Department.

We are confident that if the organisation of the police is, as far as practicable, conducted on principles of economy and efficiency, the institution of reforms on the lines suggested above, should be inaugurated at an early date. The work of the policeman is highly trained and scientific, and with the passing of time, he finds himself up against men of no mean calibre who from working single-handed now show a tendency to pool their knowledge and resources and organise themselves into gangs. As the important executive branch of the law, the police force in any country should consist of picked men, and in no other branch of public service, than the police, is the need for continual improvement and reform more urgent and pressing.

A POLITICAL COUP.

ARMED GANG ATTACK CANDIDATES FOR FRENCH SENATE.

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

A hold up of the train from Pondicherry to Madras as a result of a political coup is reported in the "Madras Mail". A band of about six armed with revolvers attacked the train as it left Villinur last night. The attack was directed against Jean Maitej, a candidate for election to the French Senate and Felix Marti, the political editor of "La Liberti". Both gentlemen were uninjured but two Hindus were wounded. The blinds and windows of the first class compartment in which the passengers travelled were smashed.—Free Press.

A GREAT REFORMER.

SWAMIJI AS I KNEW HIM.

MAHATMA ON SRADDHANANDJI.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

My first acquaintance with Swamiji was when he was Mahatma Munshiram and that by letter. He was then Governor of Kangdi Gurukul, his great original contribution to education. He was not satisfied with the orthodox Western method. He wanted his boys to be saturated with Vedic teaching, and he taught through Hindi, not English. He wanted them to be and remain brahmacharis during their training. He had inspired his boys to contributed to the fund that was then being collected for the Satyagrahis of South Africa. And he wanted them to do so by themselves labouring as coolies for hire; for was it not a coolies' fight in South Africa? The boys rose to the occasion, earned full wages and sent them to me. The letter he wrote to me about this incident was written in Hindi. I was addressed as 'my dear brother.' It endeared me to Mahatma Munshiram, though we had never met each other before.

Andrews was the link between us. He was anxious that whenever I returned home, I should make the acquaintance of what I used to call his trinity—the Poet, Principal Rudra and Mahatma Munshiram.

From the time of the receipt of that letter, we became brothers in arms. We met each other in 1915 at his favourite Gurukul and with each meeting we came closer and knew each other better. His love of ancient India, Sanskrit and Hindi was remarkable. He was undoubtedly a non-cooperator before non-co-operation was born. He was impatient to gain Swaraj. He hated untouchability and was anxious to raise the status of the 'untouchables.' He could not brook any restriction upon their freedom.

DARING TO A FAULT.

When the Rowlatt agitation was started, he was among the very first to hail it. He wrote a very warm letter to me. But the suspension of Satyagraha after the Amritsar and Viramgam tragedies he could not understand. From that period our differences commenced but they never once disturbed the brotherly relations that subsisted between us. The difference showed to me his childlike nature. He blurted out the truth as he knew it without regard to consequences. He was daring to a fault. I observed more and more the temperamental differences between us as time progressed, but they only proved to me the goodness of the soul in him. To think audibly is no crime, it is a virtue. It is the hall-mark of truth,' Swamiji thought audibly.

The Bardoli discision broke his heart. He despaired of me. His open protest was most energetic. His private letters to me were still more so but with the emphasis on the differences there was an equal emphasis on love. He was not satisfied with an avowal of love in mere letters. He sought me out as opportunity offered and explained him own position, trying to understand mine But the real reason, as it seems to me, for seeking me out was to assure, me, as if any such assurance was necessary, of undiminished love for me as for a younger brother.

My remarks about the Arya Samaj and its great author and my references to him hurt him deeply; but our friendship was strong enough to bear the strain. He could not understand that it was impossible to reconcile my general estimate of the Maharshi with the quality of forgiveness that he had in a boundless measure for personal injury. His devotion to the Maharshi was too great to brook any criticism of him or his teachings.

A CONTROVERSIAL QUESTION.

He has been severely criticised and maligned in the Mussalman press for his Suddhi movement. I myself could not accept his standpoint. I do not accept it even now. But in my opinion he had a complete defence of his own position from his own standpoint. Shuddhi is entitled to the same toleration that is claimed for Tabligh so long as either remains within moral and legitimate bounds. But this is not the occasion for entering into an examination of that highly controversial question. Both the Tabligh and the Shuddhi which is a reply to the former have to undergo a radical change. Profess of liberal study of religions of the world is bound to revolutionise the existing clumsy method of proselytising which looks to the form rather than the substance. It is the transference of allegiance from one fold to another and the mutual decrying of rival faiths which gives rise to mutual hatred.

Swamiji's assassination can be turned to good account by us if we both Hindus and Mussalmans could possibly realise the deeper meaning of Shuddhi.

I cannot close the reminiscences of the life of a great reformer without recalling his last visit to the Satyagraha Ashram only a few months ago. Let me assure my Mussalman friends that he was no hater of Mussalmans. He undoubtedly distrusted many Mussalmans. But he bore them no ill-will. He thought that Hindus were cowed down and he wanted them to be brave and be able to defend themselves and their honour. In this connection he told me that he was much misunderstood and that he was absolutely innocent of many things that were said against him. He told me he had several threatening letters. He was warned by friends not to travel alone. But this man of faith said, "What protection shall I seek but of God? Not a blade of grass perishes without His will. I know therefore that nothing can happen to me so long He wishes me to serve through this body."

During this stay of his he spoke to the boys and girls of the Ashram school. He said the best protection of Hinduism must come from within, from self-purification. He put the greatest emphasis on the need of Brahmacharya for the building of character and body.

NAMES OF SUSPECTS.

STATESMAN ON TERRORIST CAMPAIGN

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The two men arrested in connection with the discovery of bombs in the course of a search made by the Police in a hut in Sukea Street, in the northern quarter of Calcutta, are Rabindramohan Gupta and Kilipratad Bhattacharya. Both are between the ages of 20 and 25.

A raid which took place in Kambulatola Lane at about the same time as the one in Sukea Street, resulted in the arrest of a young man named Benin S. Chaudhri.

Regarding gupta and Bhattacharya, it is stated that they seldom left their room, and that a lamp used to be seen burning until a light hour even every night. No visitors ever came to see them, and being without servants, they two cooked their own food and had little or no intercourse with the outside world.

It is stated by the "Statesman," that the inside of the grenade cases had been recently lacquered with great care, a necessary operation that must precede the process of filling them with explosive materials. The cases are stated to be newly-made and are of a type showing great technical advance in the construction over those found at Dakshineswar. The "Statesman" understands that the circumstances surrounding the discovery of the bombs are authoritively regarded as tending to conform the Police theory that terrorist and conspiracy movements in Bengal are far from having been stamped out.—A. P.

CALCUTTA BOMB CASE.

MORE DETAILS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The two young men, who were arrested in connection with the raid at Sukea Street, where thirteen bomb-shells, two loaded revolvers and some cartridges were found, yesterday, were brought before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, North Calcutta, to-day. They gave their names as Rabindramohan Kargupta and Kalipra-sad Chakraverty. The third man, who arrested at Shampurkur, yesterday evening, gave his name as Bepinbehari Choudhury. It is reported that about ten cartridges were found in his house. They will be placed before the Magistrate in the course of the day.—Free Press.

GRIEVED AT SWAMIJI'S DEATH.

SHANTIDEVI INTERVIEWED.

DELHI, Jan. 7.

The news of the arrest of Maulvi Taj Mohamed, father of Shantidevi formerly Asghari Begum, has caused sensation in the city. The Maulvi belongs to an Afridi Pathan family settled in Sagar Gunj district, Farukhabad. He is a maulvi by profession and is a learned preacher of Islam.

Shantidevi, interviewed on the subject, said: the Maulvi was her physical father while her spiritual father was the late Swami Shraddhanand, whose separation had grievously pained her. She was also pained to know about the arrest of Maulvi Taj Mohamad. But the arrest did in no way pain her soul which wept for Swamiji. The murderer of Shddhanandji had not shot Swamiji but had fired shots in the core of her heart and the three shots had created three holes in her heart never to be filled.—Free Press.

POLICE INVESTIGATION AT LAHORE.

DELHI, Jan. 7.

"Pratap" of Lahore is responsible for the news that the Police at Lahore are busy with investigations concerning Swami Shraddhanand's murder. It is alleged that the accused Abdul Rashid had been working in Lahore Urdu journals as a copy-writer. It is also said that the Police have seen the editor of a local vernacular paper with a view to elicit some particulars about Abdul Rashid but were able to do nothing.—Free Press.

His Excellency the Governor of Assam will leave Shillong on January 12th on a long tour in the Assam Valley Division. After visiting Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, Margherita and Sadiya His Excellency returns to Shillong on February 10th.

JIVADAYA KHATA OF GHATKOPAR.

The Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Jivaday Khata has been doing humanitarian work of great usefulness to general public by m aintaining Panjrapoles where animals are fed and stabled. During the last three y ears the institution has saved about 2,000 milch animals. It has spent about Rs. 90,000 for erecting suitable stables. It has accommodation for about 500 to 600 animals. The Jivadaya Khata will soon underdake the work of sup plying pure and unadulterated milk to the public of the city. The org anisers of the mandal have addressed a letter to the Municipal Commissioner in which they have made a request for the supply of water their stables at the rate at which it is supplied to the Bombay Development Department, a grant for br eeding first class milch cattle and vacant la nd for pasture.

CONGRESS SCENES AT GAUHATI.

G. S. A.

The Congress pandal at Gauhati was pla ced amidst picturesque surroundings as the photo on the left will show Facing the reader in front is the Gandhi Gate which is the main entrance to the Pandal and on the right hand side are some of the huts constructed for delegates. The Kamakhaya Hills thickly covered with trees and foliage, mak e a charming background of the Congress P andal. The photo on the right gives an interior view of the Industrial Exhibition.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

January 7.

S S H T Nevasa, Svenson, Southampton.
S S Ranchi, Furlong, Aden.
S S Rheinfels, Bitten, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

January 8.

S S Ridderkerk, Carter, Hamburg.
S S St. Harold, Good, Abadan.
S S Bassano, Harrison, Hull.
Torilla, Grahm, Rangoon.

LOADING.

January 7.

Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.
Steamer Varela for Busreh.

H T Nevasa:—The H T Nevasa arrived in harbour for Abadan, with a general largo. troops.

S S Rheinfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Rheinfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Ridderkerk:—The E D Sassoon Co.'s steamer Ridderkerk will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S St. Harold:—The S W Co.'s steamer St. Harold, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Aabador, with a general cargo.

S S Bassano:—The K N Co.'s steamer Bassano, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORT.

January 7.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—42 bales lamb skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 3 cases cotton goods Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 1 bale woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 1 bale cow leather Nazmuddin and Co., 10 boxes bristles Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 3150 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmahomer, 3000 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co Ltd., 1000 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd., 2100 cwt linseed oil cake J Travers Bros Ltd., 2 bdles lamb skins Y Gool Yehoodi.

S S Crostenfels for Copenhegan:—17 cases cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

For Gothenburg:—5 cases cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

For Stockholm:—6 cases cardamoms R S Tata and Co., 50 cwt gum olibanum Y Mousabhoy.

For Antwerp:—60 cwt gum tragakanth Ethebdyah and Co., 31 cwt gum tragakaneth H H Lari and Co.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—50 bales buffalo hides H M Halim and Co, 110 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co., Ltd.

For Antwerp:—165 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co., Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Silbi Pellico for Tricste:—3 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co. Ltd., 85 cwt gum olibanum E Virji and Co., 30 cwt gum Arabic E Virji and Co.

S S Bassano for Antwerp:—55 bales raw cotton Vurdinna Bros: Ltd.

For Barcelona:—2 cases casings Union Casing Supplying Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—800 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co Ltd., 8 bale raw wool Shamjimal, 100 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co. 208 bales raw wool The Bombay Co Ltd., 47 bales raw wool, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd., 1000 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Permanand and Co., 200 bales raw wool K Esmail.

For Marseilles:—105 cwt A. kernals Tamboli and Co., 52 cwt gum olibanum Y Mousabhoy, 105 cwt gum Arabic N Mulji and Co., 104 cwt gum Arabic J Narbheram.

For Manchester:—2 bales raw cotton The Manchester Mill.

S S Clan Morrison for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore Cox and King's Shipping Co. Ltd.

S S Tacoma Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 100 bales raw cotton, The Japan Trading and Co. Ltd., 36 bales raw cotton G V Lanke, 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., 400 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 300 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Nagoya:—300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—1200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 160 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Dado Maru for Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—250 bales raw cotton Suzaki and Co. Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales raw cotton Suzaki and Co Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 100 bales raw cotton T H Kaisha Ltd., 200 bales raw cotton C Dampi and Sons.

For Shanghai:—500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton R D Tata and Co Ltd., 1300 bales raw cotton Suzaki and Co Ltd., 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 2000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

January 7.

S S Mojimaru from Yokohama. Agents:—N Y Kaisha.

From Tokyo:—15 cases confectionery, 12 cases glassware, 9 cases toys, 6 cases rubber goods, 3 cases calenders.

From Yokohama:—600 drums sodium sulphate, 1 case silk goods.

From Nagoya:—5 bales grey dhooty, 80 bales cotton shirting, 56 cases glassware, 75 cases enamelled ware, 222 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—989 bales, and 85 cases cotton yarn, 10 cases and 204 bales cotton shirting, 25 cases cotton piecegoods, 86 bales cotton sheeting, 9 cases whistles, 130 cases glassware, 321 cases brass circles, 20 cases enamelled ware, 51 cases umbrella sticks and ribs, 5 cases perfumery.

From Kobe:—50 bales and 5 cases cotton shirting, 21 cases cotton hosiery, 21 cases cotton drill, 12 cases cotton piecegoods, 7 cases cotton cloth, 83 cases cotton sheeting, 17 cases needles, 42 cases cotton sheeting, glass bangles, 78 cases straw boards.

From Moji:—70 cases glass bangles, 92 cases brass circles, 25 cases vegetable wax, 500 bags cement, 12 bales cotton sheeting.

From Shanghai:—434 cases, 175 bales, 95 boxes, 160 jotes, 215 H/chests, 56 chests and 152 bdles tea, 88 bales raw silk, 104 cases poonjee and silk piecegoods, 27 cases and 150 bales cotton yarn, 75 bales cotton sheeting, 13 bales yellow silk, 1222 bags beans.

From Singapore:—457 bags betel nuts, 20 bags damer batu, 46 bags coffee, 30 bags white rice, 81 bags sago flour, 10 D/bags pepper, 8 D/bags nutmegs, 197 bdles rattans, 25 bdles galangal, 23 bales gum benjamin, 25 cases pineapples 71 slabs tin.

From Batavia/Singapore:—260 chests Java tea.

From Colombo:—56 bales matting fibre, 1 case tea.

S S Shunko Maru from Nagoya. Agents: O S Kaisha.

From Nagoya:—190 cases porcelain, 27 cases glassware, 111 cases porcelain ware, 600 bdles momycase.

From Osaka:—467 bales and 102 cases cotton twill, 30 bales cotton sheeting, 60 bales cotton shirting, 23 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 54 cases glass bangles, 33 cases glass beads, 263 cases glass ware, 120 cases enamelled ware, 5 cases shell buttons, 7 cases garters, 12 cases pencils, 14 cases match paper, 7 cases bamboo ware, 7 cases leather belt, 104 cases porcelain ware, 251 cases porcelain, 141 cases and 12 bdles brass circles.

From Kobe:—18 cases cotton sheeting, 13 cases cotton goods, 13 cases cotton drill, 90 cases and 200 bags cotton shirting, 105 bales cotton yarn, 42 cases cotton hosiery, 84 cases glass bangles, 25 cases vegetable wax, 10 cases stationery, 25 cases celluloid bangles, 10 bales risingglass, 35 cases bamboo ware 13 cases glass ware, 10 cases wooden ware, 12 cases toys, 750 pieces aspen logs, 200 pieces lumber, 85 bales matting.

From Moji:—1000 bags cement, 100 bales cotton sheeting.

From Hongkong:—50 bdles and 25 bags sugar candy, 104 cases cotton socks, 540 rolls earthenware.

From Canton,—1000 bales cassia, 105 rolls matting, 28 baskets China roots, 7 cases bangles.

From Singapore:—538 bags sago flour, 207 bags betel nuts, 50 bags rice, 43 bags coffee, 19 bags nutmegs, 10 bags gam copal, 10 bags tapioca flooring, 16 bags pepper, 27 bdles gum benjamin, 58 bdles rattans.

From Batavia:—37 chests tea.

From Penang:—327 slabs tin, 224 bags pearl tapioca, 60 bags betel nuts, 10 cases cocogem, 6 bdles putch heaves.

From Colombo:—200 chests tea, 97 bags arecanuts, 70 bdles empty gunnies.

S S Barpeta from Busrah. Agents:—M M and Co.

From Kowcit:—1 bdle silver.

From Dubai:—30 bdles specie, 1 bdle goat skins, 19 bdles dry fish, 5 tins pearls.

Muscat:—3 bdles specie, 367 bags sardines, 481 dry fish, 125 bdles salted fish, 120 cts. pomegranates, 99 boxes wet dates.

From Busrah:—6 bags seeds, 51 bags hartoman, 2 cases wheat.

From Bushire:—11 bdles skins, 5 bdles carpets, 37 bags gum, 138 bags A. kernals.

From Henjan:—47 bdles shark fins.

From Jask:—1318 bags matoots.

From Gwada:—6 bdles salted fish, 15 bdles and 5 packets dry fish.

S S Varsova from Busrah. Agents:—M M and Co.

From Busrah:—3668 baskets wet dates, 500 bags dry dates, 184 bdles skin, 96 bags and 27 cases raisins, 25 cases ghee, 71 bags almonds, 10 bags quinine seed, 14 bags A. kernals, 20 nongs scrap copper, 62 bags scrap brass, 2 bdles gold and gold coins.

From Bushire:—1 bdle specie.

HOISTING OF THE NATIONAL FLAG.

Mahatma Gandhi performed the ceremony of hoisting of the national flag at the Gauhati Congress.

Mr. Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth of Ahmedabad who was knighted on the New Year's Day.

(Continued from column 6).

with grass medows, wells, troughs, stables, godowns and quarters for the staff and has got full equipment to cope with all the needs of these animals which has cost the Association about Rs. 88,000 in all.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The Ghatkopar Jivaya Khata have also addressed a letter lately to the Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality regarding the supply of water to their stables which they state should be charged at the rate of five annas only per 1,000 gallons. They have also asked for a special grant from the Municipality to encourage the institution in its humanitarian work.

GHATKOPER SARVAJANIK JIVADAYA KHATA.

REVIEW OF WORK IN BOMBAY

The following extracts, taken from the last annual report of the Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata, will show what useful work the institution is doing in Bombay:—

During the year ending 31st March, 1926, 11,420 buffaloes were slaughtered at Bandra and 8,442 buffaloes were slaughtered at Kurla in addition to 21,735 young ons of cows and buffaloes, that died of starvation and torture. Owing to the slaughter and torture of the best serviceable milch cattle the dearh of cattle has been so great that a good buffalo costs about Rs. 300 and a good cow costs about Rs. 200. The result of this state of affairs is this that the present stock of 20,000 buffaloes in milk, yielding over 6,000 mounds of milk per day do not give more than a quarter of a pound per head of the 12,00,000 of the population of Bombay, and the children of those who cannot afford to buy milk at higher rate often perish. This fact is clearly proved by the heavy toll of infant mortality in Bombay, and the Bombay-Milk-Consumers are responsible for this great crimes.

This Association has left no stones unturned to save dry milch cattle from Bombay stables for the last three years of its existence and have during that period saved 1617 of such cattle. This work of saving milch cattle from the knife of the butcher and selling each of them to individual cultivators in the Mofusil under a guarantee that the same would not be sold to one who would ever send it to any slaughter house is being carried on with increased vigour from day to day.

In consequence of the Association's practical work for a period of 3 years according to the method adopted, it was convinced that in addition to the above method of saving milch cattle unless a benevolent institution like ours starts another department and buys excellent milch cattle fresh in milk and breeds them when dry and rears the young stock, the slaughter problem could never be solved and the dry animals and their little ones could never be saved from premature death. Being thus convinced of this fact it was decided unanimously at the General Meeting of the Association on 11th April, 1926 that a department for protecting milch cattle and their progeny permanently from time to time by supplying milk should be started.

This Association has got accommodation for 300 cattle at Ghatkopar and 250 cattle at Khadia on the Thana Bellapur Road

(Continued in Column 5).

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"STOP THIS CAMOUFLAGE."

FARCE OF CONFERENCES.

ATIYA BEGUM ON MUSLIM WOMEN'S NEEDS.

Atiya Begum made a strong appeal in the Subjects Committee of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference held lately. She said:

"The Almighty has placed the Muslim women in a very high position. She has been alloted more prestige and honour than any woman of any other community, and yet to-day she is reduced to such an insignificant nenentity that it is quite forgotten that she has a right to occupy the most prominent and dignified place in home, society and country. If Islam has not afforded her this great distinction, we would not have had this most exhaustive list of most brilliant and famous women, in all phases of life from the time of our Holy Prophet up to date. We have no provisions of any kind made, either of her education or relaxation. She comes into the world, disliked and despised and manages to grow up a hundred illiterate creatures, having neither enjoyed her infancy nor childhood, and at the initial stage of girlhood, is shuffled out of sight, not as a matter of grave responsibility for her future happiness, but mostly from the point of view of a riddance.

The second phase of her life begins with being the mistress of the house, and mother of the children in name. She has no authority to exercise her influence in either vocations of life. Deprived from birth of all her rights and privileges she has to exist on, voiceless speechless under the most impossible and most unnatural state, that any creature could ever occupy until the time would come when she would cease to exist in a broken body, without the least sign of regret. Unfortunately the tragedy does not end here but is completed when a few men not of love for themselves, thrust the ignorance of these poor crippled creatures into broad day-light, by organising conferences, meetings, gatherings, etc., and when these women read papers written by men on the platform like parrots, quite incapable of discussing any point brought forward, it is then that the mockery, hollowness of the situation stands out glaringly disclosing the sham make up of the moment.

STOP THIS CAMOUFLAGING.

Time be come when this camouflaging must be checked when a saner, sounder and more healthy atmosphere must prevail. The whole situation must be taken well in hand and controlled. The All-India Muslim Educational Conference stands for promoting education in the community. The first seeds of education must be imparted to the child in its mother's lap, so it is the mother you have to prepare; one who would be capable of educating her children in the economic and natural fitness of things. In the present arrangement the educational institutions are so inadequate that apart from their being most unsuited to Muslim girls a mere smattering of knowledge is given, which lends a superficial polish and which wears away very soon leaving a washed out worn away creature, who thinks no end of herself without any reasons. We do not want women to unsex themselves by acquiring professions best suited to men. We do not want them to cram in book knowledge for the purpose of passing the examinations. The educational institutions all over India are bad enough for men and are absolutely unfit for our girls. We want to found schools in every corner of India for Muslim girls exclusively for widows and orphans in short to meet all emergencies and requirements of the community. Institutions when religious traditional and cultural knowledge should be imparted, as to make them capable enough to take their right stand in the world, in the economic adjustment of things. Man and woman are a complemen of each other and mutual guides philosophers and friends. After long years of unholy repression she is rduced to a state of helplessness physically and mentally. Therefore it is the bounden duty of man to lend her a helping hand in her initial stage of uplift. Isolated and individual women's conferences are held all over the country, simply because it is the fashion of the day to hold these sorts if gatherings, the most recent development is the federation of women which takes its birth from Madras, Bangalore, Poona, Bombay and Sindh have been affected and gathering took place in all these centres.

Stenotyped written matter was read out by some academic women presided at these conferences, several resolutions were passed, glowing accounts were published in the papers hood-winking the public for the moment whereas in realit, these conferences were completly meaningless, misguiding and sensational, the real condition of the country remains the same.

PLEA FOR MORE CONFERENCES.

Reviewing therefore the present situation cooly and calmly it becomes the incumbent and urgent duty of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference to hold conferences of women under its auspices so that in the course of events they would be organised systematically and thoroughly, that it would be mean of bringing out our capable women who would have the facility of working in the right sphere of life. I demand therefore, entreat and beg permission to move the following resolutions:—

That "under the auspices of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, All India Muslim Women's Conferences will also be held that all facilities will be given by the authorities, to the woman, to make their gatherings a success for the general welfare and uplift of both sex or community at large."

A PROTEST MEETING.

The Conference took no initiative nor did Sir Abdur Rabeen call upon Atiya Begum to speak. Day after day she was systematically put off until she convened a protest meeting in which the following statements were made.

(1) Condemning strongly the narrow and short sighted policy adopted by all Muslim organizations in not considering the grave cause of female emancipation and urging the All-India Muslim Educational Conference to turn on a new leaf by making for their "better halves," in future years, since in their career of 40 years there has been a marked and decided decline in all phases in their community.

(2) To urge Government and the Municipality to recognize their existing institutions and instill a healthy atmosphere of a complete change of course and conduct.

(3) To organize a body of whole time new members of the Educational Conference, and capable Muslim ladies to co-operate in furthering the cause of female emancipations.

(4). That the Muslim League should open a branch called the "Muslim League for Protection of women", so as to afford the poor crippled muslim women a centre of shelter to appeal for redemption of wrongs practised on her.

In short to change the destructive psychology of the Muslims that has eaten away the very foundation of the Society.

"SWASTIKA" AND CHAMPA SHASHTI.

A monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Fort, on Wednesday, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi C.I.E., the President of the Society was in the chair.

Mr. S. S. Mehta B.A., read two papers on "Swastika" and "Champa-Shasti, and its rites", a summary of the papers is given below:—

The word "Swastika" connotes worldly prosperity and its symbol denotes prosperity to the house-holder. It seems to be the outcome of the geometrical precision with which the altar for the fire was built in the vedic age. According to prescribed rules, the altars were constructed with wonderful minuteness in 16 different forms with different measures, and Chaturasra-syena, a falcon-shaped altar built of square bricks was the most ancient of them all. This form was in great favour with the sages and it took a prominent place on ancient coins. The Swastika is drawn in many forms. In the rationalistic period, it assumed the form of six-petalled Swastika and came to be identified with the six-petalled heart, the internal altar within man, on which all the sacrifices of everything evil are to be made. In the classical period, the Swastika assumed the form of two triangles, with the apex of each set in the opposite direction. The figure is also drawn in the threshold of houses as an invocation of welfare, though it is now looked upon as a mere decoration. During and after the Buddhistic period, when charms and incantations came into existence, a particular form of Swastika was drawn as a means of destroying ailings, as fever etc. at present, in account-books, a figure of Swastika is drawn with saffron-powder and "OM" is written in all the four cavities and also at the four extremities. On marriage occasions this figure is drawn in many places.

CHAMPA SHASHTI.

Champa Shashti is celebrated on the 6th tright of the month marga-sirsha (December-January). It is regarded as the festive-day of Skanda, the eldest-born son of Shiva. The Khshatryas adore their warlike missiles on that day. The ceremony mainly consists in worshipping the emblem of Shiva by placing on a Swastika an earthen or copper-pot with cocoanut-fruit, foliage of mango-tree, yellow turmeric powder and a soup-like preparaion of Juvar-seeds. The members of the family throw bits of cocoanut-fruit and turmeric on the floor.

M. C. C. TEAM REACHES RANGOON.

The M. C. C. touring team arrived here this morning from Calcutta by S. S. 'Erankola' after a very pleasant journey. They were met on board ship by representatives of the Rangoon the Gymkhana Club, and the Mahomedan Cricket Club, and after introductions various members of the team were taken to their different billets.—A. P.

ALKALOIDS AND PLANT LIFE

SIR J. C. BOSE'S EXPOSITION

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

The Punjab University Hall was packed to overflowing this evening to hear Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose's lecture on "Action of alkaloids and cobra venom on the pulse beat of animals and plants". His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey presided. Sir Jagdish explained the subject of the lecture by lantern slides and through actual demonstrations by means of the apparatus invented by him. There was tremendous applause from all parts of the hall when by means of an instrument, the plant itself recorded depression and revival of pulse beatings on the screen when under the influence of a depressing drug or a stimulant. Sir Jagdish concluded by saying that, by his patient researches extending over a quarter of a century, he had found out that plant and animal life acted alike and that plant was very much nearer to them than they had ever thought and that every fibre in the plant was instinct with sensibility. He had also found out that through the experiences of plant they shall be able some day to alleviate the sufferings of man. (Loud Applause).

PROBING INNERMOST SECRETS.

His Excellency the Governor, at the conclusion of the lecture, expressed, on behalf of the gathering present, his deep gratitude to Sir Jagdish for his most interesting and highly instructive lecture. There was hardly a capital, said His Excellency, in the civilised world, where Sir Jagdish was not welcome and it was the fortune of Lahore that it had also had an opportunity of welcoming this great scientist who had shown extraordinay enthusiasm to probe into the innermost secrets of every from of life. He assured Sir Jegdish that if at any other time in the future he visited Lahore, they would extend to him a welcome which would be warm, hearty and respectful. (Applause).

Sir Jagdish who rose up again to say a few words to bid goodbye to all in Lahore and express his thankfulness for all the kindness and hospitality they had shown to him. He said he had begun to feel that as the Savants come to this province from far-off Bengal in ancient times to acquire knowledge and learning in Taxila, as after twenty-five centuries, the same thing was happening again. They were bound to this province by the memories of the past and this showed that Indians whether they lived in the East or in the West were bound together by bonds of friendship. (Applause). Another idea which made him feel happy was that India was a country which had welcomed all peoples from all parts of the world.

Addressing the Governor, Sir Jagdish said that Europeans and others who had come out to India should consider themselves Indians, because it was a place where they had been called to serve. Indians and Europeans, he said, who served India, all belonged to a greater federation of humanity and they would have to win for the country a greater name by serving humanity in greater and better ways. (Loud and continued applause.)

Before Sir Jagdish left the hall, a large number of students thronged round him and gave him an ovation.—A. P.

BENGAL JAILS.

COMMITEE OF ENQUIRY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of Bengal has decided to appoint a committee to enquire into the administration of jails in Bengal. Members of the Committee will be Mr. W. A. Harr, Commissioner, Rajshahi Division, and Khan Bahadur Abdul Mumin now on special duty in the Revenue Department, Bengal Secretariat.

Government hope to secure the services of a European High Court Judge to preside over the Committee. Mr. J. C. Mazumdar, Special Officer, Political and appointment Departments, will act as Secretary.—A. P.

EDUCATION IN ASSAM

DACCA, Jan. 6.

The resolution on public instruction in Assam for the last year showed that there was a general demand for increased facilities for education throughout the province. The recognised institutions for boys increased by 86 and those for girls by 23 while unrecognised institutions increased by 107 and 5 respectively. There had been an addition of 20,186 pupils about one fourth of whom were girls. The resolution concludes by saying that the expenditure on education has increased since 1912 from sixteen lakhs to over forty lakhs. This is still insufficient for the realisation of the ideals aimed at. The number of students reading in all institutions is less than one in five of the populatin of school and college going age.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE.

The All-India Depressed Classes Conference will be held at Kolhapur the date, month and the President's name will shortly be published and notified, hereafter. It is proposed that this Conference will probably be held between April and May. Some of the leading members of this Conference from all over India had come down to Bombay to fix the programme at the Depressed India Association's Offices No. 11, Jacob Circle, Bombay and they have returned now to their respective places.

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CURRENCY AND PRICES

PROF. VAKIL'S NEW BOOK

SUPPORT TO 16D. RATIO.

We have received an advance copy of Part III of a forthcoming publication on "Currency and Prices in India" by Prof. C. N. Vakil of the Bombay University School of economics and Prof. S. K. Muranjan of the Karnatak College, Dharwar. The book deals exhaustively and scientifically, in about 500 pages, the many intricate currency problems of India with special reference to prices. As these problems are of vital interest to the industries and commerce of the country and as the book is thoroughly up-to-date, noticing even the speeches of Sir Basil Blackett in December last, it is bound to be very helpful to those who seek a lucid and scientific treatment of all the issues involved. In the course of a full introduction to the book, the authors summaerise the contents of the work as follows:—

ONE-SIDED GOLD STANDARD.

The discussions on Prices in India in Part II, presuppose a knowledge of the currency system. Part I, therefore, has been devoted to a History of Indian Currency from 1806 to 1920. The tendencies which have been specially developed in this part are (1) the circumstances under which the gold standard with or without gold currency was denied to India in the past and (2) the fact that though the principle of the gold standard was accepted and the first step in that direction, namely, the fixation of the standard unit of value in gold was taken during 1893 to 1899, the Indian system showed the one-sided application of the principle of the Gold Exchange Standard, and left room for India to find herself all of a sudden thrown on the Silver Standard once again, as was the case during the War.

THE GOLD RUPEE.

Part III, entitled "The Gold Rupee," deals with these proposals, and therefore with the issues raised by the Currency Commission. The problem is both of immediate and ultimate importance; it is unfortunately clouded with controversies in all its aspects. Expert bodies and individuals are ranged on opposite sides in connection with each of the three important issues of (1) the standard, (2) the unit and (3) the reserve bank. To give an opinion on any one of these is, therefore, a difficult and delicate task. But we are convinced that a consideration of the problem with due vision and in the calm atmosphere of a true scientific spirit is both possible and essential. True to this spirit, academic men as we are, the sole test which we have applied in venturing to pronounce a judgment on these problems, is whether the solution which we offer is in the true and larger interests of the cintry as a whole, irrespective of the loss or gain of this or that section of the community. And we have endeavoured to see that our conclusion is based in each case on facts and reasoned argument. In doing so if we have ventured to differ from the opinion of expert bodies or individuals, it is with the greatest respect to them.

GOLD RESERVES.

Chapter XVIII explains the theory and practice of the Gold Standard and in the light of this examines the recommendations of the Commission. It shows how we are compelled to forego Gold Currency for the present in preference to the more substantial advantages of a Gold Standard. The Commission's scheme is approved subject to one main objection, regarding the location of the gold reserve out of India. In this connection, a change to the effect that the buying and selling of gold by the Currency Authority should be made in India only has been suggested to bring about the desired result, namely, the location of the gold reserve in gold in India.

In this and the subsequent chapter, the conception of a Gold Rupee in paper or silver form which will be the result of the Commission's recommendations has been explained along with a discussion of the related question of a gold coin. A suggestion has been made for the establishment of a Theoretical Mohur.

REPLY TO BLACKETT.

The importance of the question of the gold value of the rupee has been pointed out in chapter XIX, and it has been shown that it is neither a secondary question nor a question of indifference. The usual point of vie from which this is considered is to find whether prices have adjusted themselves to the *de facto* rate, as suggested by the Commission, and if this is so, then it is believed that the *de facto* rate should be fixed by law. The fallacy underlying this point of view has been examined, and it has been shown that the question of price-adjustment is a mere truism, and need not be raised at all. The idea that the standard unit of value once fixed in gold should not be changed has been explained; the extreme circumstances under which it could be changed have been discussed, and the conclusion is drawn that in the case of India there is no justification to change the pre-war gold value of the rupee. It has also been pointed out how the restoration of the 1s. 4d. rate would not involve as great a sacifice as is believed, and as is likely to take place with the 1s 6d. rate. In connection with this controversy the eleven propositions of Sir Basil Blackett recently put forward in his speech at Calcutta have been studied.

In the last chapter, the case for a Reserve Bank of India has been examined and generally approved, with suggestions for certain precautions with a view to ensure systematic progress.

The Flagship of the East Indies, H.M.S. "Effingham", with Vice-Admiral W.M. Ellerton, Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron, will arrive at Rangoon on the 25th instant, and will leave it on the 8th February.—A. P.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

DR RAMAN'S FORCEFUL PLEA

TRUE IDEALS OF BENARES UNIVERSITY

BENARES, Jan. 6.

The ninth Convocation of the Benares Hindu University was held this afternoon in the pandal specially erected for laying the foundation stone of Sayaji Gaekwar Library by the Viceroy. The celebrations began with prayers recited by Pandit Pramathnath Tarakabushan. With due ceremonial degrees were conferred on graduates of the University.

This year the total numbers of new graduates to be admitted to various degrees was 391 in all. Out of these 267 graduates attended the Convocation to take their degrees in person, the remaining being absent. The number of graduates for various degrees was as follows:—M. A.-20; M. Sc.-10; B. L. 51; L. T.-28; B. A.-152, including six ladies; B. Sc.-71; B. Sc. Engineering 25; Dharmacharya—1; Dharmashastri—2; Shastricharya —10; and Shastri—21.

After the diplomas had been presented to the graduates various gold and silver medals were announced. Then the Vice-Chancellor, Malaviyaji, delivered his injunction to the new recipients of the degrees. At the request of Malviyaji, Dr. C. V. Raman rose amidst applause and delivered his Convocation address which was heard with much interest.

Then the Convocation dispersed with a vote of thanks proposed by the Vice-Chancellor.—Free Press.

BENARES, Jan. 6.

Dr. C. V. Raman delivered the ninth convocation address of the Benares Hindu University this afternoon when Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Vice-Chancellor in the absence of the Chancellor presided and conferred degrees upon 393 graduates, of whom six were ladies, 152 obtained the B. A., degree, 52 LL.B., and 96 B.Sc.

Pandit Malaviya then briefly addressed the students exhorting them to speak the truth, to observe dharma and to live up to the high ideals of life which they had been taught.

Dr. Raman then delivered his address extempore which took more than an hour. He assured the audience that during his recent American tours the message he gave was about the Benares Hindu University which was a living embodiment of the spirit of New India. His feelings at the present moment were both of pleasure and pain, pleasure because the University was a step towards the realisation of the dreams of that practical idealist who was their Vice-Chancellor (applause), pain because even his self-sacrificing labours had not completed the task of building up the University as they all wished it to be. As regards the breadth of vision and idealism, the Benares University had nothing to feel ashamed of, but Pandit Malaviya should carry forward the University to its highest ideal. There was no one else who could undertake that task. Therefore, let Pandit Malaviya leave politics to others, and concentrate on guiding the destinies of the University of his own creation to its cherished goal. The ideals of the University should not be to produce book-worms which only consumed books and produced dust (laughter), but men who absorbed knowledge and radiated knowledge, true scholars who would be capable of being leaders in science, industry and in all fields of activity and men who could govern Empire.

MILITARY TRAINING.

Here, Dr. Raman emphasised the need of military training which gave discipline and a right outlook on life. In the grounds of the California Science Laboratory he saw the research scholars practising shooting and handling arms. This showed the importance which the American Universities attached military training for all students. Indian Universities should also give military training to every student so that soldiers would not be brutal men as they mostly were nowadays, but true and accomplished soldiers. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee realised this, and did his best during his days to produce not mere book-worms but true scholars.

PLEA FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

He then made a forceful plea for the promotion of scientific research in India. "We live in an age of research, a period of intense striving to get new realms of thought, to penetrate the mystery of nature by the use of all the intellectual and material forces under human command. We in India as a people cannot afford to stand by and be passive spectators of this gigantic activity. To do so would be to confess ourselves to be a worn out people, fit only to be laid on the shelf and to suffer economic and political extinction."

Proceeding the Professor observed, "Our Indian Universities have not as yet made any real effort to raise themselves above the level of being nuseries for book-worms. They are so engrossed with the task of conducting examinations and with innumerable meetings of Boards and Faculties, Courts and Councils, Senates and Syndicates, that they have no time or energy left to devote to research." Professor Raman declared that the creative work of a man of science was accomplished when he was a comparatively young man or was in the prime of life. After middle age, a scientific man, even when apparently active and energetic, largely lives on his reputation. Men of 60 often make successful administrators, but they do not count as original investigators. The funds available for research, to be really productive, should be devoted to assisting men who have shown originality and have yet a long career of active life in front of them. Men who have passed the prime of life and having achieved honours and distinctions, are much in the public eye, have no difficulty in obtaining resources they need and even more than they need. But so far as real scientific productivity is concerned, money lavished on them is money wasted.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Professor Raman suggested that provision should be made, on an extensive scale, for national research-fellowships for young men between the ages of 25 and 35, who had given proof of real originality in their university career. Such fellowships would secure the mobilization of the finest available human material for development of research and provide a nucleus from which leaders of science and industry would be drawn.

Advocating State-aid for research on a large scale, Professor Raman said that Government should insist that audited accounts of every institution aided by the State should be published and that where a grant was given, an account should be demanded giving details of exactly how it was expended. Failing such audit, there is a great danger of money being paid out of the State funds and not being actually utilised for research, and being thus diverted from the channels where it could be utilised to better advantage.

HELP THE UNIVERSITY.

A considerable portion of the address was devoted to what Professor Raman referred to as 'ethics of scientific research'. He condemned those who regarded research as a pathway to self-advertisement, which led to the loss of that power of any criticism which was essential to an investigator. "Self-praise" said Professor Raman, "is scientific suicide". In conclusion he called on the princes and people of India as well as the local Government and Central Government to help the University which was an instrument for the creation of a great Indian people.—A. P.

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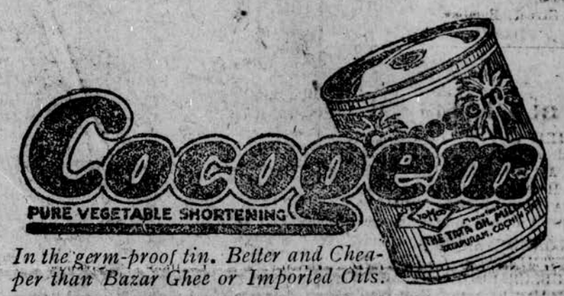

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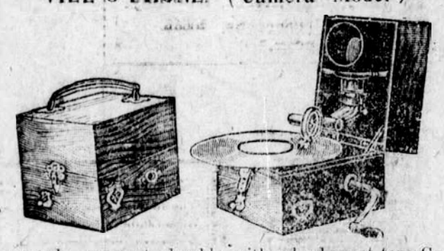

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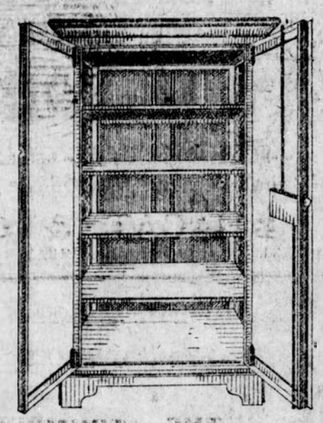

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LAHORE SCIENCE CONGRESS

LECTURE ON ECONOMIC UTILITY OF FUEL

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

Presidential addresses were delivered in the sections of Chemistry, Zoology and Psychology, owing to the absence of Mr. Dudley Stamp of Rangoon, the section of geology was presided over by Prof. Sahri of the Lucknow University.

The President Prof. H. K. Sen the famous Industrial Chemist of India chose the "Fuel Problem" as the subject of his address. He restricted himself to a review of successful application of chemistry to power production. The problem may be broadly divided under two headings the economic utilisation of the existing fuels and the development of methods for the utilisation of solar energy. The third source of power the hydro-electrical one does not wholly come under the domain of chemistry. The wastefulness of burning solid fuels as such is so very apparent that numerous workers have taken to investigate the liquidation and gasification of coal a remarkable process for completely liquifying coal has been conceived and realised by Franz Frischer of the Kaiser Institute at Muhlheim. The process consists in converting coke into water gas after low temperature carbonisation and the water gas is finally liquified to methanol under great pressure in presence of zinc oxide as catalyst. The President concluded by making a brief reference to the methods of utilising current solar energy.

In the afternoon an excursion of the delegates was arranged to the North Western Railway Workshops which are the biggest in India.

RAYS AND COSMIC WAVES.

Prof. A. H. Compton of the Chicago University delivered a lecture on the nature of light with Dr. Forster in the chair. The lecturer began with discussing the contradictary theories of Newton and Maxwell on the nature of light. The lecturer gave an account of the production and properties of Xrays, Gamarays and Cosmic waves. He demonstrated their ionising action by means of a gold leaf electroscope. The whole lecture was illustrated by lantern slides.

COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

MADRAS CORPORATION RESOLUTION ACCEPTED.

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

It is notified that the Minister of Education has accepted the resolution of the Madras Corporation, that elementary education shall be compulsory within the areas of the four specified divisions of the city for all children of school-going age, except Mahomedan girls resident in those areas, from the date of notification, for a period of two years.—A. P.

"BACK TO THE LAND"

DACCA, Jan. 6.

Important practical suggestions were made by Mr. L. Burrows, Magistrate and Collector of Faridpur while giving evidence before the Royal Agricultural Commission for making agriculture more attractive to middle class youths and for tackling the problem of unemployment in Bengal.

"Back to the land" was one solution of the problem but it was a solution which both parents and young men were averse from and which they would not adopt voluntarily without substantial inducements. Agricultural education of a suitable type might supply technical knowledge or practical experience but there must also be scope and opportunity for the application of such knowledge and experience. In the opinion of the witness Government Khas Mahal lands should be made available for settlement in small but remunerative quantities with selected boys of Bhadralog class who would be required to cultivate it themselves.—A. P.

NOMINATION TO BEHAR COUNCIL

PATNA, Jan. 6.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate the officials named below to be members of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council:—(1) Mr. Blanchard Foley, C.S.I., I.C.S., (2) Mr. James David Sifton C.I.E., I.C.S., (4) Mr. Arthur Edgar Scroope, I.C.S., (5) Mr. Philip Cuthbert Tallents I.C.S., (6) Mr. Herbert Ellis Horsfield I.C.S., (7) Mr. Eric Cecil Ansorge I.C.S., (8) Mr. William Hawthorne Lewis I.C.S., (9) Rai Bahadur Bishun Swarup, (10) Mr. Henry Abraham Gubbay,, (11) Mr. Walter Swain C.I.E., (12) Colonel Hugh Ainsworth I.M.S., (13) Mr. William Bissitt Keycock I.C.S.—A. P.

A message from Nagpur of the 6th instant states:—The members of the Swaraj Party in the Central Provinces Legislative Council will meet the members of the United Nationalist Party, this afternoon, at Dr. Moonje's residence, with a view to ascertain the latter's programme of work in the Council.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mahatma Gandhi will visit Dhanbad on January 12, when he is expected to address a public meeting all Dhanbad and Jharia. A committee has been organised to give Mahatmaji a lting reception and present him with a purse of Rs. 10,000 for the spread of khaddar.

Mahuva and Lilia districts are both reported to have yielded about fifteen annas crop under Bhavnagar while Talaja and Botad districts 14 annas in the rupee.

It is reported that the golden coronet from the temple of Mata Ambaji has been stolen away.

About 130 candidates are appearing this year at the Indian Civi Survice examination which is being held at Allahabad.

The "Leader"(reports that information has been received that the Governor-in-Council has been pleased, after fully considering the petitions for mercy and, records of the cases, to commute to transportation for life the sentences of death passed on Krishna Chandra Mani Ram and Mahadeo in connection with the communal riot which took place in Jhusi in Allchawad district on the occasion of last Bakr-Id festival.

But for the prompt action of the Fire Brigade, the Government magazine station at Rajpur Road might have been blown up on Wednesday night. Fire occurred in bungalow No. 12 at eight and the fire brigade was sent for which by timely arrival saved the situation as the next building was the magazine station.

Mr Asaf Ali has resigned the membership of the Delhi Municipality. The Delhi Municipality passed a resolution of condolence at the demise of Swami Shradhananda and the meeting was adjourned in honour of the martyr.

It is understood the Delhi Municipality will present an address to his Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of the opening the legislature. The spirit of opposition seems to have been buried and even those who opposed the proposal in April last are supporting the proposal this time.

A Delhi sweetmeat seller was arrested yesterday, it is stated, in connection with the fracas that took place after the assasination of Swami Shradhananda.

In the Punjab Uniersity-papers theft case in which Police investigations have been going on for some time, Mr. Ogilvie District Magistrate, has released all the four persons arrested, on bail of Rs. 1,000 each.—A. P.

The Municipal Board of Cawnpore has passed a resolution placing on record the Board's sorrow at the tragic death of Swami Shraddhanand, and deciding to change the name of Khurd Mahol Park to "Shraddhanand Park".—A. P

A message from Dacca, of the 6th inst. says:—As a result of a motor bus accident, Tazzamal Hossain, senior Sub-Inspector of Police, Sirrapore (Dacca) and another were killed. The motor bus with passengers was proceeding from Dacca towards Narayanganj, when a man riding a horse on that road jumped against the bus.—Free Press.

A message from Allahabad says:—One hundred and twelve candidates are sitting for the Indian Civil Service Examination which is being held here under the direction of the Public Services Commission.

At Allahabad message of January 5th says:— The Governor-in-Council has been pleased, after considering the petitions for mercy, to commute to transportation for life the sentences of death passed on Krishna Chandra Mani Ram and Mahadeo, in connection with the communal riot which took place in Allahabad District on the occasion of the last Bakr-Id festival.—A. P.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM TIGER.

A LAD'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

The Bengalore correspondent of "The Hindu" writes:

Very interesting news reaches from Thirthahalli of a narrow escape of one Siddhaveeranna from the jaws of a tiger while he was on his way home from the station three days ago. It is said that when the bullock cart containing Siddaveeranna, a cultivator and his eight-year old son was passing through a jungle way at about 5 in the evening the bulls were suddenly startled by the mad rush of a tiger of middle size that suddenly appeared from amidst some bushes. Sidhaveeranna who is said to have been driving the cart lost his nerve and jumped down to the ground shouting. The beast instead of getting frightened sprang upon the man and boy man and beast were rolling on the ground when the boy in the cart who it appears had not lost his presence of mind, seized upon a big tin vessel which was in the cart fortunately and thumped upon it with great noise. This seems to have made the wild animal halt and during this breathing time the boy threw the vessel with great noise upon the animal. Hearing this sudden noise and feeling the vessel the tiger got frightened and released its hold upon the fallen man who in turn took hold of the vessel and thumped in turn. The animal cleared away and the continued thumping noise brought some villagers on the spot. The man and his son safely arrived home after a very narrow escape.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN DACCA

HORSE AND MOTOR COLLIDE.

DACCA, Jan. 5.

A serious accident took place yesterday on the Dacca-Narayanganj Road when it is reported that a horse which had not been broken rushed upon a motor bus which was proceeding to Narayanganj with passengers resulting in the instantaneous death of Tazmal Hossain Officer in charge of Sutrapur (Dacca) police station who was on the front seat and the rider of the horse. It is reported that the assistant driver of the motor bus is lying in a precarious condition at the Narayanganj Hospital.—A. P.

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MINISTRY MAKING AND KARNATAK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The split in the Non-Brahmin camp and the suicidal policy pursued by the leader of the Karnatak in the Council, Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli, in his allegiance to his chief paved the way for the elevation of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye to power. Till the very last moment your readers were hoping against hope that Mr. Kambli would not betray the confidence reposed in him by the Kannadigas. Being a leading member of the Bar and the President of the Hubli Municipality he wields a great influence in Karnatak. The fact that he has topped the polls in the last election points to the hold he has over the electorate. Even a resolution was passed by the Bijapur citizens approving the candidature of Rao Bahadur Kambli. Rumour was afloa that no less a person than H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur pleaded on behalf of our leader. But all the claims were thrown overboard and for another three more years Karnatak will be the Cinderella of the Bombay Presidency (as you rightly put it). Your Bori Bunder contemporary in its leaderette on "The Bombay Ministry" sarcastically remarks: "Those who attach weight to territorial considerations will find much cause for satisfaction in the fact that the three great districts of the Presidency are represented in the new ministry." What about the small district of Karnatak?

If at any time in the history of the Bombay Presidency a Karnataki should have been taken into confidence of the Government House it is now. Some time back Mr. R. R. Divekar contributed a thought provoking article on the Forest Grievances of Kanara. Only to-day you have come out with another article on the pathetic and heart-rending conditions of the Kanara populace. That the Government of H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson should be so callous towards the people of Karnatak passes our comprehension! Then there is the famine-stricken area of Bijapur. Bijapur is having terrible days. People are crying for remission of taxes and famine relief. About 16 lakhs of rupees are being collected as revenue from Bijapur every year; but when the question of Ghataprabha project comes up before the Council the Government shows itself in its true colours saying "No funds" How can there be funds if all the revenues of Karnatak are thrown into the Back Bay and Sukkur? Education in Karnatak is relegated to the back ground. "If he wants let him go to Poona or Bombay," so they say. H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson has done the greatest blunder of his life. By appointing Mr. Kambli as Minister he could have tried to be in touch with the people of Karnatak. Not even once under the reformed constitution was a Karnatak chosen to be a Minister. However that may be I appeal to Dr. R. P. Paranpye (who fortunately or unfortunately is in charge of Forest and Excise portfolios) to go at once to Kanara and look to the forest grievances. Thus and thus alone he will appease the heart-burning of the people of Karnatak and ease the situation.

The need of the hour is clear. A vigorous, persistent and sustained agitation is necessary. Nothing short of complete separation from the Bombay Presidency and the unification of Madras and Bombay Karnatak and Coorg would satisfy us. I hope Messrs Kambli, Jog, Sardesai, Angadi and others will present a united front in this hour of trial and see that Karnatak does not play the 'Chorus girl."—Yours etc.

Dec. 30.

B. KRISHNA RAO, B. A.

WHY THE ARTS SIDE IS CROWDED.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through the columns of your esteemed daily, I desire to clear a misunderstanding that prevails amongst some people about the courses in the study of Arts, and I hope you will be good enough to allow me to do so.

Many believe that the B. A. or even the M. A. course is much easier than other courses, and it is, therefore, that the Bachelors of Arts are more numerous than doctors or engineers or Bachelors of Agriculture. But as a matter of fact, it is not so. The only reason is that the number of Arts colleges is much bigger than that of other colleges and therefore it is cheaper and more convenient to graduate inself in Arts than to do so in other branches of study. In Bombay Presidency only for example, there are more than twenty Arts colleges, when there are hardly half a dozen technical institutions or medical colleges and only two or three engineering or agricultural colleges.

As for the courses themselves, if, for a while, we are prepared to forget certain temperary defects in the system of particular universities at particular times, we can say that Arts line is capable of bringing forth men for the honourable and difficult profession of journalism. It can proudly be looked upon, by the Bachelors and Masters of Arts, as one of their own professions, which they can take up, if they have got mettle enough to be a match for it. This is not the time to dwell at length on the difficulties of the journalist. Suffice it to say that he is expected to be able to write on all the activities of men, whether they be political or religious, social or moral, literary or philosophical, in short whether they belong to the work-a-day world, or to "the ethereal heights to which only a few can climb." This in undervaluing the Arts course, we would be doing a great injustice to the cause of learning, and in my humble opinion the increase in the number of medical, commercial, agricultural, technical, and engineering institutions is the only way to lessen the number of forthcoming graduates in Arts.—Yours, etc.

H. B. V.

Junagadh, Jan. 2.

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THE LL. M. EXAMINATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The degree of the Master of Laws, is the highest distinction that the University of Bombay holds out, before the eyes of ambitious students of law. The study for this examination is, in fact, a study of the root principles of law in all its branches. Students aspiring to obtain the high distinction have to study very carefully about a dozen and half text-books. These books are so costly, that on a modest estimate, one is required to spend at least Rs. 200 in purchasing the most necessary of them. Some of the text-books that are prescribed are rare and out of print and are not all all available in the ill-equipped libraries of the mofussil courts.

It is generally the junior members of the Bar that have the time as well as the energy to devote themselves to arduous academical pursuits. But in these days of notorious overcrowding and hard competition, the miserable and precarious position of the junior practitioner from a pecuniary point of view can better be imagined than described. Since the year 1923, the University of Bombay has, unfortunately, greatly accentuated the difficulties in the way of students by raising the fee for admission to the LL.M. examination from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150. This increase of fees is proving a great stumbling-blocks in the way of students aspiring to obtain the highest degree in law. It is also very distressing to find that the University does not offer any prize to those who may show exceptional merit in this examination.

With a view, therefore, to encourage higher studies in law I humbly suggest to the authorities concerned, the following for immediate adoption, if possible, from this year:

(1) The fee for admission should be reduced from Rs. 150 to Rs. 75 which is also the fee for a similar examination viz., the M.A., examination.

(2) A prize or gold medal of a substantial value may be awarded to a candidate who passes the examination with the highest number of marks. The rules as to the award of this prize or medal may be made similar to those relating to the award of the Chancellor's Medal in the M. A. examination.

The whole curriculum of the LL.M. examination requires over-hauling. This matter however, may best be left to those who are authorised to speak in the matter. But I venture to suggest that a scheme may be framed with a view to render the LL.M. degree available by the submission of a thesis.

I am constrained to say that as compared with other Universities especially the Calcutta University, the Bombay University has shown a lamentable apathy towards the encouragement of higher studies in law. If the humble suggestions made in the course of this letter are accepted in their spirit, if not in letter, the University will have taken a great step in the way of the encouragement of higher studies in law and the creation of sound lawyers. If adequate funds are not available for this purpose an appeal may be made to the munificent public of Bombay, which will never fail to meet with a generous response. The Government of Bombay may also be approached for this purpose.—Yours etc.

A LAW GRADUATE.

MR. BERNHARD BARON'S GIFTS.

Mr. Bernhard Baron of Hove, Susse, has again made a long list of contributions, totalling £25,000 to Hospitals and other philanthropic Institutions in celebration of his 76th birthday on December 5th.

In addition to these, Mr. Baron has made a personal present of an extra week's wages and a birthday cake to everyone of the 2,500 Employees of Carreras, Ld., of which he is the head. He has also purchased a large house and grounds at Brighton which he is having equipped as a Convalescent Home for the Employees of Carreras Limited so that any who fall ill may be able to enjoy every opportunity for recovery under ideal conditions.

In distributing his gifts, Mr. Baron aims at making no distinctions of creed but to try and help those whose object is to relieve suffering and need.

BURGLARY IN A JEWELLERY SHOP.

CLEVER GANG AT WORK IN DELHI

DELHI, Jan. 6.

What looks like a clever and daring burglary was committed at a jewellery shop in Chandni Chowk. Messrs Kanjimal, jewellers situated in the vicinity of the central Police Station, were the victims of the burglary and the loss is estimated to be over fifteen thousand in the form of gold and silver jewellery. Opening the shop this morning, the proprietors found that the premises had been burgled. On inspection it was found that the burglars gained entrance through the upstairs from an adjoining house which had remained unoccupied for some time now. Although two chowkidars, one downstairs and another on the second floor were sleeping neither heard the least noise. The burglars would seem to have broken the pane of the door in front of the first floor and gaining entrance into the yard found their way downstairs and after burgling the premises wended back their way without rousing the least suspicion.

No trace of the burglars is available, but the Police consider it to be an act of a clever gang of criminals, who might have had previous convictions in courts of law. Investigation is proceeding.—Free Press.

NAOMUNDI SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

FURTHER DETAILS.

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 6.

Further details regarding the Naomundi shooting tragedy go to show that J. D. Moon, who shot two of his colleagues, is a Madrasi Christian of Chanda city. J. K. Som and Pramanick were taken completely by surprise. Som was a native of Kumarbhog in Dacca and lived with Moon for the last six years in the Naomundi prospecting camp. He leaves behind a widow and three daughters and aged parents.

Moon, who attempted to commit suicide, is lying in the Chaibasa Hospital. His injuries are fatal, jaws and tongue having been blown away. Pramanick, who was also wounded in the right arm and abdomen, is progressing in the Jamshedpur Hospital. Great credit is due to his wife, who showed great courage by taking Pramanick in a 'Doli' to the hospital three miles away from the scene.—Free Press.

W. I. A. A. ACTIVITIES

The following are some of the latest activities of the W. I. A. Q. Association:—

Regarding the question of the passengers alighting from Tramcars, further discussion centred round the dangerous practice of passengers alighting from the front instead of from the rear of Tramcars and it was mentioned that the matter had been brought up in the Corporation.

Discussing on the absence of driving mirrors and rear lights on lorries, it was decided that Messrs. Guevrek and Rochat should meet the Police authorities to discuss this and other matters with a view to concerted action being taken.

It was reported that the Bijapur Municipality were considering a reduction in the recently imposed Octroi Duty on Petrol, and it was decided to write to the Burmah Oil Co., and the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., thanking them for their support in the matter.

The Acharya of the Tamil Gurukula, Sheramadevi writes that the new educational year commences from the 10th of Thai i.e. 23rd of January 1927, when the new classes open and the new lessons begin. Every student has to pay Rs. 13/ in advance for every month, which will cover meals, fees and residence. In the case of poor students some reduction may be given according to ability and circumstances.

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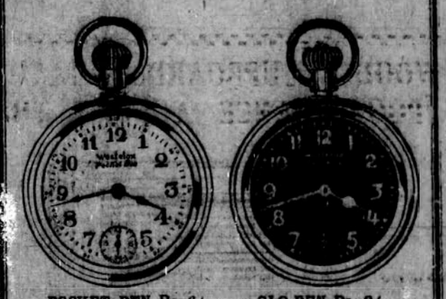

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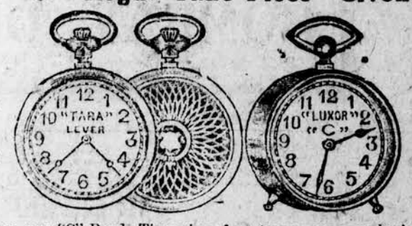

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